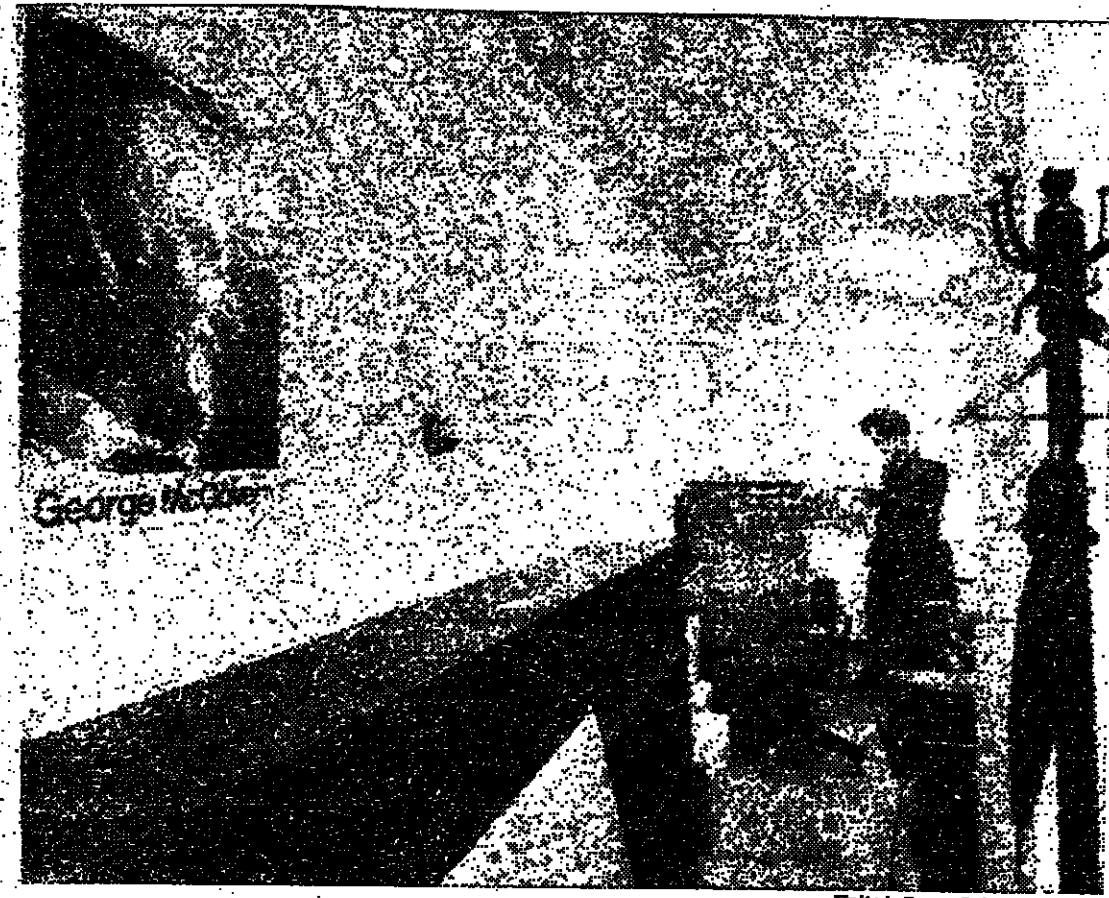


TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Showers. Temp. 48-57 (5-3). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 48-59 (5-3). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 50-61 (15-16). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 50-61 (15-16). CHANDEL: Moderate. Temp. 53-65 (12-18). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 53-65 (12-18). Yesterday's temp. 53-65 (12-18). ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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GOOD-BYE WATERGATE—Election poster and some furniture are about all that remain in the Democratic National Committee's famous office in the Watergate complex in Washington, D.C. The Democrats are moving to new headquarters, in a building owned by the Air Line Pilots Association. Committee Chairman Robert Strauss says the move is being made because of lower rent, not because of last June's break-in.

Until Later, Full-Scale Debate

UN Defers Action on Middle East

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 20 (Reuters).—The Security Council today decided to defer an Anglo-French proposal to condemn Israel's April 10 raids on Lebanon and agreed to a full-scale review of the situation in the Middle East.

Diplomatic sources said the Anglo-French resolution may not be put to the vote at all. The council may agree to let matters until the Middle East debate is held in early June.

The council adopted without a formal resolution a statement saying there is a full-scale review of the situation in the Middle East since the six-day war in June, 1967.

The debate, which will bring in the Foreign Minister Mohamed el-Zayat and perhaps other foreign ministers to New York, is expected to last for one or two weeks.

After Britain and France, the threat of an American veto dropped their proposal.

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Venice Closes, Then Reopens Doges' Palace

VENICE, April 20 (AP).—The Doges' Palace, one of Venice's chief tourist attractions, was closed to the public as thousands of visitors flocked into the city for the Easter holiday.

Officials announced the indefinite closing because of a lack of funds to maintain a sufficient force of guards.

By Italian museums and galleries have closed or reduced hours of admittance for the same reason.

Tonight, officials announced the palace would be re-opened to the public tomorrow evening in agreement with city, which will supply 22 guards.

The KGB's 'Case 24'—Stamping Out Soviet Dissent

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, April 20 (WP).—On Monday morning—as on every weekday morning in recent months—a dozen or more agents of the Soviet committee for state security (the KGB) turned to the mountainous files of "Case 24" to begin another day's work.

Those files have been growing for more than a year in a continuing investigation of the dissident intellectuals who tried in recent years to protest against the status quo in the Soviet Union. For many who participated in open dissident activities, Case 24 has all the signs of a definitive crackdown. Some days the KGB men travel around Moscow interviewing dissidents or searching their apartments. Other days are spent at Lefortovo Prison, interrogating suspects or talking again and again with two former dissidents, now under arrest.

Every day, it seems, ends with a new stack of papers to add to the files on Case 24.

A small group of friends—the remnants of the loosely connected group of dissidents once grandly called "The Movement"—watch the KGB's activities with nervous curiosity. They now know the agents by name—Comrade Kiselev, Comrade Aleksandrovsky, Comrade Isomkin and the rest. Most of the dissidents have already met more than once with one or more of the agents.

The remaining dissidents generally view Case 24 as the last act of a political drama that began in 1966 with the trial of two writers, Andrei Sinavsky and Yuli Daniel. Mr. Sinavsky and Mr. Daniel were tried for writing books published abroad under pseudonyms—books interpreted as "anti-Soviet" by the committee for state security.

The trial provoked hundreds of Soviet intellectuals to protest; they signed petitions and open letters asking the authorities not to prosecute writers for what they wrote. This didn't stop other trials involving friends and associates of the two writers, but these in turn provoked still more protests.

Protest activity may have reached a high point in 1968. In that year, a regular journal of civil rights and dissident activities began to appear. "The Chronicle of Human Events," as it was called, circulated clandestinely in typewritten form.

The Chronicle continued to appear every few months through 1972. Some issues circulated only narrowly, but they always reached their most important audience—Moscow's foreign correspondents, who could send news of the Chronicle abroad. The dissidents have always made a vast greater impression abroad than at home. With few exceptions, ordinary Russians have never heard of them.

The object of Case 24, according to dissidents, is to stamp out the Chronicle. It now appears that the KGB has achieved this goal. The 27th issue appeared in November of last year. Dissidents in a position to know predict that this was the final number.

The key personalities in Case 24—besides the KGB agents, up to 30 of whom have reportedly been working on the case—are Pyotr Yakir, 50, and Viktor Krasin, 44, both formerly active dissidents, both survivors of Stalin's prison camps, both now providing the KGB with detailed information about their activities with other dissident intellectuals. Mr. Yakir, a historian, was arrested last June, and Mr. Krasin, an economist, in September.

On Wednesday Mr. Yakir's daughter Irina, 24, was reported by dissident sources to have admitted to KGB agents that she helped to produce the last 16 issues of the Chronicle. According to these sources, she has not implicated others who had a role in publishing the Chronicle.

Authorities have not arrested her and despite almost daily questioning by the KGB over a period of weeks she has been allowed to return to her home, apparently because of the birth of a son four months ago. She is the wife of Yuli Kim, an underground balladeer.

The effect of Irina's reported confession could not be assessed immediately.

When dissidents ordered to Lefortovo Prison for a meeting (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Clandestine Chronicle Is Focal Point of Crackdown

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When dissidents ordered to Lefortovo Prison for a meeting (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Admits He Knew of Plans

Mitchell Says He Attempted To Bar Bugging of Democrats

WASHINGTON, April 20 (UPI).—Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell acknowledged today that, before last June's break-in and bugging at Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate complex, he had heard proposals to bug the Democrats during President Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign.

But he said that he gave the proposals "absolute, final disapproval."

Asked if the plans included discussion of the Watergate operation, Mr. Mitchell replied: "I don't think we ought to get into the specifics of those questions. That's the testimony for the grand jury."

He was talking with newsmen outside the Federal Courthouse here after spending about three hours inside, where he appeared before a federal grand jury investigating the Watergate affair.

"I testified fully, freely and openly," Mr. Mitchell said.

"I never approved any bugging plans."

He was asked about a report in this morning's New York Times that he had told friends that he was aware of plans to bug the Democrats and that he participated in three meetings at which these proposals were discussed.

Discussion Admitted

He told newsmen that he had "heard discussion of such things" but he disapproved of them.

Asked specifically about the Watergate, he said: "No such operation ever was approved by me at any time."

As Mr. Mitchell went before the grand jury, his attorney, William G. Hundley, told newsmen that Mr. Mitchell was prepared to say that he had tried to veto plans by others to use illegal bugs.

"He cut it off, stopped it. He wouldn't ratify it," the attorney, William G. Hundley, said. "If there was a conspiracy or anybody's part, he turned it down."

Mr. Hundley said that his client was answering all questions put to him by the grand jury in its closed meeting.

The attorney said that Mr. Mitchell "knew that certain people had a plan that included bugging."

Mr. Hundley said that Mr. Mitchell was giving the grand jury the facts as he knows them, which the lawyer said would make it clear that Mr. Mitchell didn't authorize any bugging operation.

"We feel that all of the facts, when evaluated in the light of existing law, will soon convince everyone there was no criminal violation," Mr. Hundley said.

Private Accusations

Mr. Hundley confirmed a New York Times report that Mr. Mitchell has privately accused Jeb Stuart Magruder and G. Gordon Liddy of proposing bugging operations which he disapproved.

Mr. Magruder was Mr. Mitchell's second-in-command at the Nixon campaign headquarters and reportedly has accused Mr. Mitchell and presidential counsel John W. Dean Jr. of approving the bugging. Liddy, a lawyer for the campaign team, has been convicted of conspiracy in the case.

While waiting in the federal courthouse to go before the grand jury, Mr. Mitchell was asked by CBS News whether he could confirm or deny the Times report. Mr. Mitchell replied: "I haven't read the Times article carefully, but what I did read is correct. But I want to add the plans were not just to bug somebody. They were for more detailed intelligence. We were not there just to talk just about bugging."

Asked then about his repeated denials over the last 10 months that he had any knowledge of last June's break-in and bugging of Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate building, Mr. Mitchell said that his earlier statements "are still operative."

"Does that mean you did not have prior knowledge of the Watergate bugging operation?" Mr. Mitchell was asked.

He nodded yes.

The New York Times report, in this morning's editions, said that Mr. Mitchell had told friends that he had participated in three meetings at which bugging proposals were discussed, but he insisted that on each occasion he rejected the scheme.

The Times story went on to say: Mr. Mitchell's comments to friends became known as reports circulated that government prosecutors had accumulated testimony linking the former attorney general to the planning of the bugging, the bugging itself and the subsequent cover-up.

In private conversations in New York (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

U.S. Food Prices at Record High in March

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP).—Food prices climbed to record levels for the third straight month in March, propelling the cost of living to its highest rate of increase in 22 years, the government said today.

The Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said the cost of living jumped nine-tenths of 1 percent last month, the sharpest increase since February, 1951, at the height of the Korean War inflationary period.

Taking into account normal seasonal fluctuations, the March increase was eight-tenths of 1 percent, matching last February's jump, which was then the biggest in 22 years.

With costs soaring for meat and poultry, supermarket prices jumped 3.3 percent in March, a rate unequaled since the bureau began computing grocery prices in 1953. Seasonally adjusted, grocery prices were up 3.1 percent, also an all-time high.

March prices for meat, poultry and fish were up 6.9 percent unadjusted, and 6 percent seasonally adjusted. Both were record figures.

The surge in consumer prices pushed the government's retail price index up at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 8.8 percent for the first quarter of the year, compared to an advance of only 3.3 percent for the final three months of 1972.

The report followed yesterday's figures from the Commerce Department on the gross national product. They showed that the market value of all goods and services increased at an annual rate of 14.3 percent during the first quarter, the largest jump since early 1965. Both reports reflected an overheating economy with inflation running far above the Nixon administration's goals.

At least on the surface, the attitude in the administration continued to be one of calm. Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, took comfort in a relatively small increase last month in nonfood prices—both goods and services—and said, "The report contains the first encouraging signs on prices we have seen in the past two months."

He and Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz both said that the rise in food prices has not come to a stop. But they held out hope for a much smaller rate of increase from now on.

Mills Favors Eased Tariffs For Russians

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON, April 20 (WP).—Rep. Wilbur Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said yesterday that he will push for most-favored-nation tariff treatment of the Soviet Union as a result of Moscow's suspension of its education tax on emigrants.

Rep. Mills, a key man in the Capitol Hill debate on equal tariff treatment for the Soviet Union, said in an interview: "I made a pledge to the Soviets that if they would suspend the tax I would urge passage of most-favored-nation treatment and that I would not impose any further conditions," he said, referring to a conversation more than a month ago with the Soviet deputy minister for foreign trade, V.S. Alkhimov.

"He delivered on his end of the understanding and I intend to deliver on mine and I think I can," Rep. Mills said.

The Arkansas Democrat indicated that he was dropping support of an amendment by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash. Rep. Mills had co-sponsored a bill identical to the Jackson amendment, a measure to withhold equal tariff treatment from nations that do not permit citizens to emigrate freely.

The administration has been working for months to get Rep. Mills's support for its trade bill. On Wednesday, a presidential assistant showed him typewritten copies of two memorandums in which Moscow told the White House of suspension of the education tax. "As I read them," Rep. Mills said, "any number will now be able to leave the Soviet Union, except for national-security reasons."

A White House official, jubilant at Rep. Mills's endorsement of the administration stand, said yesterday: "The prospect of passage (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Rep. Wilbur D. Mills

Undercut Bombing Justification

U.S. Aides in Cambodia See No Proof Hanoi Troops Fight

By H.D.S. Greenway

PHNOM PENH, April 20 (WP).—There is no verifiable or documented evidence that North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops are engaged in combat in Cambodia, U.S. Embassy sources said here today.

There are an estimated 40,000 Vietnamese Communist troops in Cambodia, the American sources said, but they are either taking care of logistics or handling operations against South Vietnamese and have not represented a "significant combat force" in the Cambodian fighting since the Vietnam cease-fire.

This is in apparent contradiction to Washington's justification of the American bombing here. B-52 bombers have often been used to bomb North Vietnamese supply lines in eastern Cambodia. But since the end of January, when the present Communist offensive began, B-52s and American fighter-bombers have been used in direct support of Cambodian government troops in the heavily populated areas of central Cambodia near the capital.

It has been said that the Cambodian insurgents against whom this bombing is directed were more often than not led by Vietnamese officers and advisers. Today, however, U.S. Embassy sources here said that this was not true and that "all estimates indicate" that Cambodian government troops were fighting Cambodian insurgents led by ethnically Cambodian officers.

There may be Vietnamese cadres with some insurgent units, but "no one has been able to prove it," an embassy source said. Intelligence is "pretty damn spotty," the source said, but on the whole Vietnamese influence on the Cambodian insurgents seems to be declining.

American officials also said there is no immediate military threat to Phnom Penh. There are an estimated 10 to 15 insurgent battalions within 2.5 miles of the capital but no confirmed sapper units in the Phnom Penh area, they said.

No Imminent Danger

In the countryside, isolated government positions have been attacked and overrun, the sources said, but there is no imminent danger of collapse. In the far northwest of the country, Cambodian troops have actually gained ground, the sources said, but this has largely gone unreported.

The Cambodian government has gone to great lengths to brand their enemies as Viet Cong or North Vietnamese rather than ethnic Cambodians because it is easier to rally the people against the hated Vietnamese than against their own kind.

On Tuesday, the Ministry of Information issued instructions to journalists here that henceforth the forces attacking the Khmer Republic should be referred to as "Vietnamese Communists and not Communist forces without nationality."

U.S. Reporter Expelled

PHNOM PENH, April 20 (Reuters).—Sylvana Foa, a United Press International reporter, today left Phnom Penh under a government expulsion order. The order, which originally gave her 48 hours' notice to leave, later was extended to one week. It gave no reason for the expulsion.

U.S. Jets Strike Communists 6-8 Miles From Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, April 20 (AP).—U.S. fighter-bombers today attacked Communist positions on the east bank of the Mekong River only six to eight miles from Phnom Penh.

It was one of the closest strikes to the Cambodian capital since the Communist military offensive began in late January. A large force of anti-government Cambodians and their North Vietnamese allies is strung out along both banks of the Mekong from near Phnom Penh to the South Vietnamese border.

Throughout most of their offensive the Communists have blocked the Saigon-Phnom Penh highway's 23-mile stretch between the Cambodian capital and the ferry crossing and naval base at Neak Luong. They also are dug in on all roads leading from the capital to the provinces, stopping long-distance traffic.

In southern Cambodia, government soldiers again abandoned Kep, a coastal village that was the headquarters for the salt-water fishing industry. The government force retreated to the nearby hamlets of Ses Sar and Kompong Nung under heavy pressure, the military command reported.

Other military sources said that Ses Sar was encircled and the hamlets of The Phum Tuk and Damnak Chang Oeur were under attack.

Kep fell Tuesday, but government troops returned and occupied part of the village until they were driven out again.

Some military sources believe that the capture of Kep may be the first step in a Communist drive to assault Kompong Som, Cambodia's only deepwater port, 80 miles to the west.

Twenty miles west of Phnom Penh, government soldiers were trying to retake an outpost at Thmat Pong Hill, three miles off Highway 4. The army evacuated the hilltop position yesterday after two days of fighting in which 20 of its men were killed and 30 wounded, field officers said.

The command reported attacks last night on defensive positions around the provincial capital of Takeo. 39 miles south of Phnom Penh. Takeo has been surrounded since last spring.

Hanoi radio has said that the Communists intend to capture (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Pyotr Yakir

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The effect of Irina's reported confession could not be assessed immediately.

When dissidents ordered to Lefortovo Prison for a meeting (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Appeal to Hanoi on Cambodia

U.S. Said to Be Using Drones In Resumed Checks on North

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP).—The United States has resumed aerial reconnaissance over North Vietnam using pilotless drones carrying cameras, Pentagon sources indicated today.

But the State Department today told North Vietnam that if it "dumps down the war in Cambodia" and withdraws its troops, there will be a "prompt and quite positive response on our part."

The statement by Charles W. Bray 3d, a department spokesman, served as a broad hint that the Navy would resume mine-sweeping operations in North Vietnamese waters if Hanoi fully complies with the Paris peace agreement.

Defense Department spokesman

Jerry W. Friedheim pointedly refused any comment when asked about North Vietnam's charges today that U.S. reconnaissance planes had violated its airspace twice yesterday. Before this top Pentagon official, including Secretary of Defense Elliot L. Richardson, have denied Hanoi's claims that the United States was violating the cease-fire agreement by sending reconnaissance flights over the North.

The Pentagon sources indicated that radio-controlled drone aircraft are being used rather than manned reconnaissance planes. They pointed out that sending piloted craft over North Vietnam would risk their crews being killed or captured, something the Nixon administration wants to avoid.

This development appeared to be the latest in a series of U.S. moves to warn North Vietnam that the United States expects Hanoi to stop sending military equipment and men into South Vietnam and to halt its attacks in South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

The peace agreement signed Jan. 27 requires the United States to "stop all its military activities against the territory of the Democratic Republic of (North) Vietnam by ground, air and naval forces, wherever they may be based."

Although reconnaissance flights were not specifically mentioned in the agreement, Mr. Friedheim acknowledged that such flights technically would be barred under the terms of the agreement.

Calling reporters' attention to the suspension of the U.S. mine-sweeping off North Vietnam, and to the operations of U.S. bombers in Cambodia, Mr. Friedheim by implication acknowledged that these, too, were in violation of the agreement.

However, the Pentagon spokesman put these actions in the context of attempts "to enhance the understanding on all sides" that a true cease-fire is the best way to solve the Indochina problem.

Mr. Friedheim said the United States is adhering to the cease-fire agreement, restrictions on resupply of the South Vietnamese forces.

"To the best of my knowledge," he said, "we are resupplying the South on a one-for-one basis." The agreement limits both sides to replacing only worn-out and destroyed equipment item by item, but prohibits any mass shipment of supplies and war gear into South Vietnam.

Mr. Friedheim said the Communist flow of men and supplies south has not changed appreciably. He also said that, as far as he knows, there are no international inspection teams checking on such supply movements, as required under the peace agreement.

Mr. Bray stressed that Washington is appealing to Hanoi through diplomatic channels to withdraw its military support from the Communist insurgents in Cambodia. He said this course was preferable to recovering the 12-nation Paris peace conference.

"We still consider the more effective way of dealing with North Vietnamese violations of the agreement is by way of direct communications with them," he said.

Mr. Bray declined to say whether the government has approached the Soviet Union and China.

Hanoi Charges Intrusions
HONG KONG, April 20 (Reuters).—North Vietnam today charged that U.S. planes intruded into its airspace yesterday to carry out reconnaissance.

A Foreign Ministry statement, quoted by the North Vietnam News Agency, said two American planes flew over a number of provinces and cities, including Hanoi and Haiphong, at about noon yesterday and "carried out reconnaissance activities."

The statement described the intrusion as a "cynical provocation of the Vietnamese people" and called this a violation of the Vietnam cease-fire agreement.

Peking Joins Protests
HONG KONG, April 20 (NYT).—Peking today denounced the American bombings in Laos and Cambodia and attacks by South Vietnamese troops along the Cambodian border today. China thus added its voice to recent protests by Communist-led Pathet Lao, the Peking-based Cambodian regime of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

An article by "Commentator" in the official Peking daily *Jenmin Jih Pao*, relayed here today by the Chinese Communist press agency, said that actions by the United States and South Vietnam had "seriously violated" the peace agreement applying to the countries of Indochina.

Fighter Reported Lost
WASHINGTON, April 20 (Reuters).—A U.S. Air Force F-4 fighter with crew of two is missing over Cambodia, the Defense Department reported today. It is the second U.S. air loss over Cambodia in two weeks.

Officials said the plane, on a combat mission, was initially reported overdue two days ago and listed as lost today when searches failed to locate it or its crew. The cause of the loss was unknown, the officials said.

Pilot Who Tried To Kill Lon Nol Goes to Peking

PEKING, April 20 (Reuters).—A Cambodian pilot who failed in an attempt to kill Cambodian President Lon Nol by bombing his palace last month told a press conference here today he escaped by flying his American-built plane to China.

Capt. So Photra, the 33-year-old pilot, who is a son-in-law of the deposed Cambodian leader, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, reached Peking today and was greeted by members of the prince's Peking-based government.

He told reporters he had planned his defection and assassination attempt for several months. He would not explain how his aircraft, which had Cambodian Air Force markings, was able to penetrate air defenses on Hainan Island, in the South China Sea, the Chinese territory to which he escaped.

U.S. Jets Hit Reds Outside Phnom Penh

(Continued from Page 1)

Takeville and three other encircled provincial capitals, Kompong Thom, Svay Rieng and Prey Veng, in the near future.

Meanwhile, in South Vietnam, the Saigon command said that Communist forces attacked South Vietnamese infantry positions northwest of Hong Ngu, near the Cambodian border to the west of Saigon, and fired 85 mortar rounds at other positions in the area.

The South Vietnamese said the attack was repulsed, with 30 Communist and five South Vietnamese troops killed and 49 government troops wounded. The South Vietnamese were supported by their own bombers and artillery.

There has been constant fighting in the Hong Ngu border region since March 20.

In Saigon, the Viet Cong said that the South Vietnamese government has rejected a proposal to exchange 637 South Vietnamese civilians held by the Reds for 5,081 civilians now in the custody of the Saigon government.

A Viet Cong spokesman said the exchange was proposed yesterday at a meeting of the Vietnamese Joint Military Commission.

The exchange of civilians has bogged down in disputes over the numbers of prisoners being held by each side.

Before the Communists' offer to release 637, the Viet Cong had claimed to only hold 428 South Vietnamese, but Saigon insists that the figure is closer to 60,000. While Saigon admits to holding 5,081 Viet Cong civilians, the Communists claim that the government has as many as 200,000.

Washington, April 20 (AP).—The United States has resumed aerial reconnaissance over North Vietnam using pilotless drones carrying cameras, Pentagon sources indicated today.

But the State Department today told North Vietnam that if it "dumps down the war in Cambodia" and withdraws its troops, there will be a "prompt and quite positive response on our part."

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Defense Department spokesman

The KGB's 'Case 24' Against Soviet Dissidents

(Continued from Page 1)

with the KGB first arrive, they often see on the table two files containing all that Mr. Yakir and Mr. Krasin have said about them personally. According to several sources, the contents of these files are exhaustive.

Mr. Yakir and Mr. Krasin have both had a series of "confrontations" with former friends and colleagues. Typically, dissidents say, when an intellectual refuses to answer the KGB's questions, or pleads a loss of memory, he is brought before one of the two informers, who is then asked to refresh the reluctant witness's memory.

Explanation to Friends
In these confrontations both men have said that their friends did not understand them or their reasons for informing, and that the dissidents had gone too far, especially by helping foreign enemies of the Soviet Union.

Krasin has told others that his old friends "want me to be a victim." For cooperating, friends say, he now expects a



American residents in Beirut demonstrating in support of Palestinian refugees.

Americans in Lebanon Stage March for Palestinians

BEIRUT, April 20 (Reuters).

About 150 American residents in Lebanon, including mothers carrying infants, today began a two-day Good Friday march to show support for the Palestinians and protest U.S. Middle

East policy. They will end their march Sunday morning with a service at the Crusaders' Fort, in the ancient Phoenician city of Sidon, 30 miles south of their starting point in a fashionable suburb here that is in-

habited largely by Americans. Several numbers carried banners expressing support for "the justice of the Palestine cause," while others called for return of Palestinians to their homeland to live under "a democratic state of Jews and Arabs."

Appeal to World Court Planned France Rebuffs Australia on A-Tests

By Paul Treuthardt

PARIS, April 20 (AP).—France rejected today all Australian arguments that atmospheric nuclear testing in the Pacific should end and indicated that tests would be held in coming months.

Australia replied that if last-ditch scientific talks failed to change the French attitude, it would bring France before the International Court of Justice at The Hague for infringing Australian sovereignty and violating international law. Attorney-General Lionel Murphy told a news conference.

The French told Mr. Murphy in three days of top-level talks that: ● France has atomic weapons capability and intends to keep it, and thus, cannot abandon the measures needed to perfect it.

● France cannot abandon its freedom of action and thus could not, in any manner, tell Australia where and when tests would be held. This was, indirectly, the first official French indication that tests will be held, presumably at the South Pacific test zone based on Mururoa Atoll and probably in the May-July period.

● Arguments by the Australian Academy of Science, the nation's leading scientific body, that French testing could already have caused cancer and genetic damage, were "hardly convincing, based on hypotheses and with conclusions 'in the realm of speculation.'"

● France could not accept an Australian proposal for a joint request to the World Court to rule on the subject, the more so because France told the court in 1966 that it would not accept the court's jurisdiction on matters concerning French national security.

Authorized French sources also said that Foreign Minister Michel Jobert "expressed the French government's astonishment" to Mr. Murphy about the "organized campaign against the French nuclear tests unleashed in Australia."

Mr. Murphy said "every aspect" of the testing question was discussed in his talks here. He implied that this even included previous suggestions that if the tests were as harmless as the French maintain, they should be carried out off the coasts of France.

Mr. Murphy noted that France advanced "technical and scientific reasons" why "this was not possible."

Mr. Murphy said that the

French turned down an Australian proposal that France should give "reasonable notice, such as one month" before starting testing and Australia would not go to The Hague court before receiving such a notice.

The only agreement reached, he said, was that further talks would be held between leading scientists of the two nations, with the Australians again trying to convince the French of the actual or potential harm of atmospheric tests.

Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, who arrived in London today on a world tour, confirmed in a telephone conversation with Mr. Murphy that court proceedings should go ahead.

The Australian case, based generally on violation of international law and the infringement of Australian sovereignty by the effect of fallout on the Australian population, was understood to be fully prepared.

Informants said World Court action could be undertaken speedily if and when the scientific talks broke down, with Australia's first action being to request an "interim injunction" on France proceeding with tests until the court got down to examining the case in detail.

New Zealand has also said it would take France before the World Court if the tests were not stopped. Deputy Prime Minister Hugh Watt was due here next Monday for a week-long visit during which he will meet with Mr. Jobert and Defense Minister Robert Galley on the problem.

Won Over by Exit Tax Suspension

(Continued from Page 1)

sage in the House and Senate is good. In getting a good trade bill and most-favored-nation treatment for the Soviet Union, the most important person on Capitol Hill is none other than William Miller.

Sources in Sen. Jackson's office said, however, that there had been no erosion of support among the more than 70 co-sponsors of his amendment.

American Jewish leaders who met at the White House with President Nixon yesterday were encouraged by the Soviet move but were taking a wait-and-see attitude. The meeting was called by Mr. Nixon and lasted 70 minutes. Some Jewish leaders saw the meeting as an effort to weaken Jewish support for the Jackson amendment.

They said that the President and National Security Adviser Henry A. Kissinger suggested that the administration had achieved considerable progress on the issue of the education tax.

The Jewish leaders sought the President's help on behalf of more than 100,000 Soviet Jews said to have applied to emigrate to Israel but to have been denied exit visas. The leaders also said that they stressed that "scores of Jews languish in Soviet prisons for the

crime of merely requesting exit visas."

According to some who attended yesterday's meeting, Mr. Kissinger read transcripts of two oral communications from the Soviet leadership. Mr. Kissinger told them the Soviet communications indicate that Moscow has accepted the principle of emigration for Soviet Jews, the Jewish leaders said. They said the two messages were dated March 30 and April 10, with the later one containing Soviet responses to specific inquiries made by Mr. Nixon after receipt here of the first communication. The exact source of the Soviet messages was not indicated.

Jerry Goodman, executive director of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, said that the second communication stated that the situation is as it was before Aug. 3, 1972, when the tax was imposed. This would mean that emigrants are required to pay about \$1,100 in "normal exit fees" to obtain visas. Under the education tax Soviet authorities could levy up to a \$30,000 fee on prospective emigrants, depending on their educational level. (There were reports from Jewish circles in Moscow last night that the "normal exit fee" had been reduced to less than \$500.

Many Think of Spring
"Easter is the celebration of spring," many of them said. "Well, it has something to do with spring or is it with death?" a 16-year-old girl said. She was thinking of the pagan custom of dressing up a stick to represent a woman and taking it to the river to drown, a symbol for departing winter and arriving spring.

"I am a religious man," a 65-year-old hotel concierge said. "I go to the Roman Catholic Church. Easter—well, people walk round the church and pray, but I cannot tell you why. I was a sportsman, and I always went to pray before competing, but all that is dead now."

A 13-year-old boy grinned. "Easter means we shall whip the women." He was speaking of the Czechoslovak custom of men whipping women on Easter Monday "to make sure they don't get scurvy," an ancient rite for which they are rewarded with Easter eggs.

Women have their turn at the men on Tuesday.

New Clothes
A hairdresser, 35, said, "We get something new to wear and a rest, that's all that interests us. But say, now that you have raised the question, do you know what it means?" She was surprised when told the religious significance.

"Easter is celebrated to sell the eggs and rags," said a ruddy-faced butcher of 65. "Everybody has to have something new to wear. Easter—that's business. It was business under the church and it is business now. There is nothing but business with man

Israel Notes No Change in U.S. Position

Agrees With Rogers On Reopening Canal

JERUSALEM, April 20 (Reuters).—Israeli officials said today the foreign policy message of U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers seemed to indicate no change in U.S. Middle East policy.

The officials said they wanted to see the whole text of Mr. Rogers' annual foreign policy report to Congress yesterday before making a formal comment, but they said his position that Israel and the Arab states should negotiate a peace settlement, directly or indirectly, was the position Israel had taken for some time.

Israel, they said, also agreed with the U.S. suggestion of an interim agreement for reopening the Suez Canal, provided negotiations were without prior conditions. But they noted that Egypt had not accepted this.

The officials said the resolution tabled by France and Britain at the United Nations Security Council last night, which condemned Israel's repeated military attacks against Lebanon, was not acceptable to Israel.

Egypt: 'Nothing New'
CAIRO, April 20 (Reuters).—Egypt is likely to reject the renewed call by Mr. Rogers for an agreement to reopen the Suez Canal, informed sources said today.

There was no immediate official reaction to Mr. Rogers' foreign policy report, but the general trend of the Egyptian attitude was made clear in a commentary today by the newspaper Al Akhbar.

"There was nothing new in the report," it said. "Mr. Rogers had merely reiterated what Egypt has rejected in official statements to the entire world and the United States."

Mr. Rogers urged agreement on reopening the canal as a step toward a broader "Middle East peace based on the 1957 Security Council resolution."

Al Akhbar said: "Egypt has categorically stated that it will refuse partial settlements and also announced its utter rejection of ceding any inch of its territory" under Israeli occupation.

The paper accused Washington of complete bias in favor of Israel.

"The American policy has undergone no change and Egypt is still maintaining its attitude of liberating its territory and will ultimately do so," the paper said.

But Crowded Churches Are Expected

(Continued from Page 1)

from the moment he is born until they put him into a coffin."

Jerusalem: Good Friday Bites
JERUSALEM, April 20 (Reuters).—Thousands of Christian pilgrims, some bearing large wooden crosses, today retraced Jesus Christ's last steps to His crucifixion in Good Friday processions throughout Czechoslovakia are expected to be crowded this Easter. On Easter Monday, the Roman Catholics celebrate the 1,000th anniversary of the Prague bishopric, and Easter Monday is also the feast day of St. Vojtech (Adalbert), the second bishop of Prague and the first Czech saint.

But a poll of Czechs on the streets of Prague shows that many have forgotten—or never knew—the religious significance of the holiday.

Many Think of Spring
"Easter is the celebration of spring," many of them said. "Well, it has something to do with spring or is it with death?" a 16-year-old girl said. She was thinking of the pagan custom of dressing up a stick to represent a woman and taking it to the river to drown, a symbol for departing winter and arriving spring.

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To Ease Strain With Lebanon

Guerrillas Said to Plan Shift Of Top Offices to Damascus

BEIRUT, April 20 (AP).—The Palestinian guerrillas have decided to move their headquarters from Beirut to Damascus and to step up operations in the occupied Golan Heights, informed sources reported today.

The sources said the guerrilla command decided to make the move because of the strain in relations between the Palestinians and the Lebanese caused by the Israeli commando raid in Beirut April 10.

The newspaper L'Orient-Le Jour said Yasser Arafat, the top guerrilla leader, told President Hafiz Assad, Syria, that the Syrian government's restrictions on guerrilla activity in the Golan Heights was causing conflict within the ranks of his men and these restrictions must be lifted.

Training Finished
A Palestinian source said Gen. Assad agreed with Mr. Arafat. He added that the training of Syrian forces in the use of their new Soviet weapons was nearly finished and they now could respond to any Israeli attack in retaliation for guerrilla raids against Israel.

Syrian authorities have kept a tight rein on Palestinian activities in the heights since a battle on Jan. 8. Damascus is only 40 miles from the heights.

In recent months, the guerrillas have been forced to abandon operations against Israel because of restrictions placed on them by the Lebanese and Syrian governments.

Siege Reported Lifted
BEIRUT, April 20 (UPI).—Syrian Army tanks and military units have ended a three-day crackdown in the central Syrian town of Homs, where Muslim demonstrators clashed with police Sunday, travelers reaching Homs said today.

In Sunday's shooting incident, at least 15 persons were killed and more than 200 others wounded when security forces prevented citizens from participating in a celebration marking the birth of prophet Mohammed's birthday, the travelers said.

The weekend disturbances followed similar clashes in February in Homs and other Syrian cities.

State Religion
The Beirut press said the Friday clashes stemmed from Muslim demonstrations against the failure of Syria's new constitution to declare Islam the state religion. Syria's Socialist government attributed the Friday disturbances to "reactionary elements" with unspecified foreign backing.

State-run press and radio have made no mention of the weekend's clashes in Homs.

Hitler Returns to Germany In Films, Books, Magazines

BERLIN, April 20 (UPI).—West German magazines today in a film that had its world premiere in 26 German theaters on Hitler's birthday. He would have been 84 today.

The widespread showing of the British film "Hitler—The Last Days," was a sign of the new interest in Hitler in a nation where he was almost a person for more than two decades.

Now, through films, books and magazine articles, Germans, in the words of the newspaper Die Zeit, are trying to understand the "mass seducer" with "the aura that millions of people succumbed to."

Germans who attended the premiere in West Berlin today of the film starring Alec Guinness as Hitler expressed disappointment. "It was not Hitler, it was Alec Guinness," said Vladimir Benz, who was a German soldier in Berlin when Hitler killed himself April 30, 1945, in his bunker and command post under the Chancellery garden.

"The film did not catch his black magic," said Rosa Klein, who was in Berlin when the Nazis conquered the city.

After years of silence about Hitler, Germans now are trying to explain that "black magic."

UN Defers Mideast Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

military acts (as that last week) or impedes the search for a peaceful settlement."

The world body began the current round of debates on the Middle East situation eight days ago in response to Lebanon's complaint of Israeli aggression for its attacks against Palestinian guerrillas in Beirut and Sidon.

Fair Dealing
The inclusion by the British and French of the word "recent" in relation to the acts of violence mentioned in the preamble to their resolution met U.S. insistence that the deal fairly both with the Arab terrorist attacks on Israeli targets in Cyprus April 9 and with the Israeli response in Lebanon the following day.

Nevertheless, the revised draft was considered still to fall short of American requirements and was not expected to receive Mr. Scall's affirmative vote.

As revised, it still retained a paragraph of condemnation of "the repeated military attacks conducted by Israel against Lebanon and Israel's violation of its sovereignty in contravention of the charter of the United Nations, the Arab League and of the council's cease-fire resolutions."

But the final paragraph warning of "further and more effective steps or measures" was struck out.

Possible Sanctions
Implicit in the phrase "more effective steps or measures" was the threat of possible sanctions or other punitive action by the council.

The Arabs have repeatedly demanded such action, but Mr. Zayyat acknowledged here Monday that the U.S. veto guaranteed Israeli against sanctions.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	0	F
ALABAMA	10	Sunny
ALASKA	4	Cloudy
ARIZONA	10	Sunny
ARKANSAS	10	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	10	Cloudy
COLORADO	10	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	10	Cloudy
DELAWARE	10	Cloudy
FLORIDA	10	Cloudy
GEORGIA	10	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	10	Cloudy
INDIANA	10	Cloudy
IOWA	10	Cloudy
KANSAS	10	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	10	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	10	Cloudy
MAINE	10	Cloudy
MARYLAND	10	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	10	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	10	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	10	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	10	Cloudy
MISSOURI	10	Cloudy
MONTANA	10	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	10	Cloudy
NEVADA	10	Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	10	Cloudy
NEW MEXICO	10	Cloudy
NEW YORK	10	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	10	Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	10	Cloudy
OHIO	10	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	10	Cloudy
OREGON	10	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	10	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	10	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	10	Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	10	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	10	Cloudy
TEXAS	10	Cloudy
UTAH	10	Cloudy
Vermont	10	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	10	Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	10	Cloudy
WISCONSIN	10	Cloudy
WYOMING	10	Cloudy

(Continued on page 2)

House Denies City Transit Aid, Votes \$20 Billion for Roads

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The House approved today a \$20-billion highway reauthorization bill but refused to authorize aid to urban areas to use any of the money to build mass transit systems.

A major defeat for traffic-congested cities came on a vote of 190-170. The House ignored pleas of urban area representatives that the highway trust be tapped to allow purchase of buses or construction of rail systems.

House later passed the three-year highway reauthorization bill by a barely audible vote, with many members rising toward airports in a 10-day Easter recess.

House action in reauthorizing transit aid marked a shift for the Nixon administration, which had made the sale a central part of its transportation policy.

Rural Opposition
House members of both sides from urban areas supported a plan, but they were opposed by those from rural districts.

Senate had voted last week to permit metropolitan areas to use their share of highway trust money for mass transit.

differring versions now go to the Senate. Last week, the Senate and the House rejected a transit plan. After weeks

of negotiations, the conference remained deadlocked on the issue and the entire highway bill died.

The defeat of the mass transit proposal was termed disappointing by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, who had co-sponsored the similar proposal approved earlier by the Senate last month.

"Coming only eight days after the news that clean cars will be delayed for one more year, the House vote could have serious consequences for many of our nation's urban areas," Sen. Muskie said.

Created in 1956, the highway trust fund has enabled construction of the largest public works project in history—the 42,500-mile, \$80-billion interstate highway system, which is now more than 80 percent complete.

The highway system has been enormously popular with members of Congress and with motorists. But, as the interstate system has neared completion and as the cities have become more and more congested by traffic, sentiment has grown for using at least a part of the funds now spent for highways on mass transportation.

McCord, who was chief of security in the Nixon campaign when arrested inside the Watergate building last June, said in papers to be filed in civil actions that he was led to believe that what he did had been approved by the campaign's highest officials and by Mr. Nixon's fundraising committee. Mr. Mitchell headed the political committee, and former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans headed the finance committee.

Two associates said that Mr. Dean intends to swear under oath that White House chief of staff Haldeman and other high Nixon staff officials participated in a cover-up to hide presidential aides' involvement in the bugging.

Informed of the comments by Mr. Dean's associates, Gerald Warren, deputy White House press secretary, last night issued the following statement: "Mr. Haldeman denies the allegation regarding him as stated in the story as read to the press office."

Mr. Warren said that the White House press office contacted Mr. Dean last night about the comments of his associates. "Mr. Dean said to the press office that at no time did he ever tell any associate anything about the bugging," Mr. Warren said.

One close associate of Mr. Dean said yesterday that Mr. Dean is prepared to tell the grand jury that whatever role he might have played in the Watergate case came as a result of orders from superiors in the White House. The associate insisted that, despite allegations to the contrary, Mr. Dean had no advance knowledge of the Watergate bugging.

According to the Dean associates, the presidential counsel intends to testify that his bugging "investigation" for President Nixon was designed by superiors to hide the involvement of presidential aides in the espionage operation.

Citing Mr. Dean's inquiry, the President said last Aug. 29 that "I can say categorically that no one in the White House staff, no one in this administration, presently employed, was involved in this very bizarre incident."

One associate of Mr. Dean said yesterday that the presidential counsel himself never personally discussed the investigation with Mr. Nixon before Aug. 29 and that "the so-called report of the investigating was more or less... a concept or a theory that was passed on to the President."

The same associate said that in mid-March of this year, Mr. Dean went to President Nixon, told him all he knew about the Watergate bugging "and said, in effect, 'There has been a cover-up and it's worse than you think it is, Mr. President.'"

At that point, the associate contended, Mr. Nixon decided to undertake his own investigation of the bugging, leading to his announcement this week that there had been "major developments" in the Watergate case and that "real progress has been made in finding the truth."



Associated Press

Tale of Two Continents

Louisiana wildlife agents pull deer to safety from waters in Morganza, La., where floodway was opened to relieve pressure on a dam on the Mississippi River. At right, a drought in Senegal has left its grim mark. Animals by the thousands are dying and oases are disappearing from the desert.



Agence France-Press

Deer Rescued From Louisiana Floods

MORGANZA, La., April 20 (AP)—Franklin deer in danger of drowning, were rescued by game wardens yesterday in a watery rodeo in Louisiana's flooded Atchafalaya River Basin.

Riding in motorboats to overtake the thrashing deer, the wardens wrestled down big bucks, tied their legs and hauled them to higher ground in boats.

"They can bite pretty bad," said agent Bob Johnson, "but their feet are what's tough. They can cut you up. They can kick."

Before the shivering animals were released, they were inoculated with vitamins and pro-

teins to keep them from "catching cold."

It was the second day of the mercy roundup in the Morganza floodway, a haven for wildlife until two days ago when it was filled with muddy Mississippi River water, diverted from the main stream to save a dam.

Some Drowned

Water poured down the floodway in a flow four to five miles wide. In some parts deer were caught in currents 15 feet deep and some drowned. About 75 men rescued 50 deer Wednesday and caught more yesterday.

The water washed out the habitat of about 6,000 deer, 300 wild turkeys, 100 black bears and 120,000 rabbits and squir-

rels. Wildlife officials were worried mainly about the deer, letting the rest cope for themselves.

The job of rescuing the wild deer looked like rodeo bull-dogging. Two boats pulled alongside a 140-pound buck, one man grabbing an ear and a foreleg, then struggling to control the lashing hooves. Another warden clutched the thrashing hind legs, and the moaning animal was lifted up into the boat. The buck was taken to dry ground and released.

The Mississippi and its tributaries, swollen by recent storms, were still on the rise and the forecast called for more rain.

Prosecution Begins Rebuttal At Pentagon Papers Trial

By Martin Arnold

LOS ANGELES, April 20 (NYT)—The government started its rebuttal in the Pentagon papers case yesterday after the defense rested on the 74th day of the trial.

The first government rebuttal witness was retired Rear Adm. Lloyd R. Vasey, a former submarine and destroyer division commander and Navy strategic planner, who testified that the disclosure of some of the military plans in one of the volumes of the Pentagon papers could have damaged the national defense in 1969 even though some of the plans were several years old.

Adm. Vasey, a tall, pale man with deep-set dark eyes, was called to rebut Rear Adm. Gene Larocque, who had testified for the defense that disclosure of the same plans could not have damaged the United States.

Prejudice to U.S.

Adm. Vasey, now the Pacific representative of the Center for International Business in Honolulu, was asked by David R. Nissen, the chief prosecutor, whether the plans disclosed in the volume were, as Adm. Larocque had said, "utterly useless" in 1969. He answered, "Absolutely not, sir." He said that their disclosure could also be of "prejudice to the United States" and of use by a foreign nation.

He said that there were seven plans and that they showed the thinking of American military planners in the deployment of military forces.

The government has also subpoenaed as a rebuttal witness Brig. Gen. Robert Gard of the Air Force, a special aide to Robert S. McNamara, former secretary of defense. Gen. Gard, in the summer of 1967, at the be-

hest of Mr. McNamara, set the guidelines for putting together the Pentagon papers at a meeting in the Pentagon.

Also receiving subpoenas were two FBI agents. They conducted a series of interviews with Morton H. Halperin, a former Defense Department official, shortly after the papers were disclosed by The New York Times on June 13, 1971. Mr. Halperin, who had overall supervision of the study group that put together the papers, was a defense witness and a defense consultant in this case.

Mr. Elsborg and Mr. Russo are accused of six counts of espionage, six counts of theft and one count of conspiracy.

Chief prosecutor David R. Nissen estimated that the government's rebuttal would take a week. Then it will be up to the judge to determine whether the defense will be allowed a rebuttal, which is not an automatic right.

If one is allowed, there will be arguments for dismissal by the defense, then the closing statements by the defendants' counsel, the closing by the government and, finally, before the jury retires, the judge's charge to the jury.

Teamsters' Head Scoffs at Meany

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Teamster president Frank R. Fitzsimmons yesterday dismissed the AFL-CIO's union-busting charges in the California farm workers' dispute as "show-boating and name-calling" and said he would welcome a congressional investigation.

"Farm workers are turning to us in greater and greater numbers," Mr. Fitzsimmons said, "because the Teamsters are strong and have the reputation for getting the job done."

His statement was in answer to charges Wednesday by AFL-CIO president George Meany that the Teamsters, in secret collusion with California grape growers, are trying to crush the rival AFL-CIO-affiliated United Farm Workers.

Nixons Go to Florida

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—President and Mrs. Nixon went to Key Biscayne today for the Easter weekend. Accompanying the Nixons were their daughters, Tricia and Julie, and son-in-law David Eisenhower.

Officials to Investigate Sen. Long's Death

MEXICO, Mo., April 20 (AP)—A prosecutor says he intends to talk to "every witness we can" in investigating a report that former Sen. Edward V. Long died of poisoning.

Audrain County Prosecutor Thomas Osborne confirmed a report in today's editions of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat that a letter to authorities from Sen. Long's secretary, Helen Dunlop, alleged he was poisoned by candy received as a gift four days before his death.

Sen. Long, a Missouri Democrat who served in the Senate from 1960 until 1968, died Nov. 6 at his Brookhill farm at Clarksville. His death certificate listed the cause as a "cerebral vascular accident" which had "all the appearance of a stroke." He was 64.

Sen. Long's widow, Florence, has petitioned the Pike County Probate Court for an accounting of assets in his estate.

Sen. Long's will left his wife and only daughter, Ann Miller, \$10 each. The rest of the estate, which is said to be worth more than \$2 million, was left to Sen. Long's granddaughter, Ann Elizabeth Miller, now 5. She is to receive half of it when she is 20 and the other half when she is 30.

Mr. Long's widow today filed a \$2.5-million suit charging Miss Dunlop with alienation of affection.

Mrs. Long's suit charges that Miss Dunlop "willfully and wrongfully... did carry on criminal conversation and carnally know Edward V. Long" between the years of 1968 and 1971.

Mrs. Long last June filed for separate maintenance from her late husband.

Pike County Coroner J. O. Mudd, informed of a letter to authorities from Miss Dunlop, was reported by the Globe-Democrat to have responded: "That's news to me." Mr. Mudd signed the death certificate.

Four Months Later

Miss Dunlop, who was employed by Sen. Long for 28 years, did not report the candy as a possible cause of death until March 8, four months after he died, Mr. Osborne said.

"We will talk to people and ask them questions," Mr. Osborne said. Also being investigated is a break-in at Sen. Long's home two days after his death.

Miss Dunlop wrote that the senator received the box of candy four days before his death from a Clayton man neither of them knew, the paper said.

Miss Dunlop said she saw the

open box of candy at Sen. Long's home the day before he died. She added that Sen. Long appeared to be in good health the night of his death after the two had dinner together in nearby Louisiana, Mo.

The letter said she was summoned later that evening to Sen. Long's home, where he told her he thought he had been poisoned by the candy.

Miss Dunlop said he told her his legs were becoming numb

when he arose to brush his teeth. While awaiting the arrival of a doctor, he was unable to drink a glass of water, she said.

The letter said Sen. Long's condition steadily deteriorated. The last thing he told Miss Dunlop was that his arms were becoming numb.

Miss Dunlop wrote that he told her he had thrown the box of candy away. Mr. Osborne said the box and its contents have not been recovered.

Thieves Who Dine on Stolen Goats May Find They've Taken the Cure

LOS ANGELES, April 20 (UPI)—Someone who stole two goats during the recent meat boycott may get an unpleasant surprise if the goats are eaten.

Their blood is laced with rattlesnake venom.

The two goats were reservoirs for the entire known world supply of goat-made antivenin, said Dr. Finlay Russell of County-USC Medical Center, a nationally known authority on snakebite treatment.

Dr. Russell said yesterday that he is not sure exactly what would happen to someone who ate the flesh of the goats, because to his knowledge, no one has ever eaten an antivenin reservoir.

But at the time the animals disappeared from a pen at Mission Lab Supply in Rosemead, Calif., on March 31, their tissues probably contained about 50 milligrams of recently injected venom, enough to kill a child, he said.

Antivenin to treat humans, bitten by rattlesnakes, is usually made by horses. A small amount of snake venom is injected in the animal—too small to harm it. The animal's natural biological defenses go to work to create antitoxins. Subsequently, it is given stronger and stronger doses, working up a powerful immunity. Eventually, blood is withdrawn from the animal and the antivenin is removed from it and stored for emergencies.

Because some persons are subject to undesirable reactions to horse-made antivenin, the goats were being used, Dr. Russell said.

The goats had been getting larger and larger injections of rattlesnake venom for eight weeks when they were stolen, he said. He did not learn of the theft until he returned yesterday from a World Health Organization meeting in Europe.

Policeman, City Hospital Liable

Crippled N.Y. Printer Wins \$3 Million for His Injuries

NEW YORK, April 20 (NYT)—A printer who became a quadriplegic after he was struck by a Transit Authority patrolman's nightstick and allegedly received poor medical attention at a city hospital has been awarded \$3 million in damages by a New York Supreme Court jury in Brooklyn.

The jury of five men and one woman also granted \$135,000 to

the man's wife for loss of marital services. The 6-to-1 verdict was handed up at 11:05 p.m. Wednesday before acting Supreme Court Justice Irving Aronin after nearly seven hours of deliberation, ending a two-week trial.

The award to Robert Savaterra, 29, and his wife, Angela, was said to be the largest negligence award in the state's history. The couple have a 2-year-old son. The Transit Authority was held liable for 60 percent of the award and the New York City Health and Hospitals Corp. for the remainder.

Justice Aronin denied defense lawyers' motions to set aside the verdict as excessive. There was no immediate appeal.

Subway Incident

The injuries sustained by Mr. Savaterra resulted from an incident on Jan. 23, 1971, at a subway station in Brooklyn.

According to testimony at the trial, Transit Patrolman John Reinhardt arrested Mr. Savaterra there at about 2:30 a.m., after he heard a young woman's screams.

The 29-year-old, who had been Mr. Savaterra's girlfriend, On learning that he was returning to his wife, she became hysterical. Her cries prompted the patrolman to arrest the printer on charges of harassment and resisting arrest.

The jury heard that Mr. Savaterra, who weighed 130 pounds, was handcuffed behind his back and lying on his stomach in the subway station when the 260-pound patrolman wielded the nightstick after the man protested at being handcuffed.

Neck Manipulated

An ambulance took Mr. Savaterra to the Coney Island Hospital emergency room where a resident physician so manipulated the patient's neck that the spinal cord was almost completely severed, witnesses testified.

Mr. Savaterra was removed shortly to Kings County Hospital, where he remained for six months. He was transferred in August, 1971, to the New York University Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine and has undergone about 25 operations "to keep him alive."

Medical testimony further disclosed that the annual cost of hospitalizing Mr. Savaterra amounted to \$125,000 and that his life expectancy was 30 years.

Police charges against the paralyzed man are still pending, according to Harvey B. Koshel, a member of the plaintiffs' law firm.

Ex-Gov. Kerner Of Illinois Gets 3-Year Sentence

CHICAGO, April 20 (AP)—Federal Judge Otto Kerner was sentenced yesterday to three years in prison and fined \$50,000 for taking bribes while he was governor of Illinois.

A U.S. judge sentenced Kerner to three years on each of 12 counts and ordered that they be served concurrently.

Kerner was the first active federal appeals judge to be convicted and sentenced for a crime. Theodore J. Isaacs, a long-time associate of Kerner's, was sentenced to three years in prison and fined \$50,000.

The two were convicted Feb. 19 in U.S. District Court of conspiracy, bribery, fraud and income-tax evasion. Kerner also was convicted of perjury.

Judge Robert L. Taylor told Kerner before sentencing, "In 23 years on the bench, this is the most difficult trial I have ever had. Now comes the most difficult part."

Kerner, 64, a two-term governor of Illinois, said, "I have said all I can say. I do not envy your position."

The judge ruled that Kerner could be granted parole at any time during his term. He and Isaacs were allowed to remain free on recognizance bond pending appeal.

James Becomes Top Black U.S. General

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Daniel (Chap) James Jr. will be promoted to lieutenant general, becoming the highest ranking black military officer on active duty.

Secretary of Defense Elliot L. Richardson announced today that Gen. James, a veteran fighter pilot, will be promoted to principal deputy assistant secretary of defense for public affairs. This job has been upgraded to three-star rank.

Mr. Richardson also announced the appointment of William Beecher, now military correspondent for The New York Times, as deputy assistant secretary of defense for public affairs.

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The Saudi Oil Threat

The new Saudi threat to curb future oil exports unless the United States eases its support of Israel had perhaps best be read in the light, so to speak, of the fuel tanks which were burned near Beirut last week, apparently by Palestinians. By such a threat, the Saudis plainly hope to placate, at least for a while, those Palestinians and other Arabs who—in their despair over their own inability to bring down Israel—would like to bring Arab oil pressure to bear. Like other traditionalist regimes in the Persian Gulf, Saudi Arabia's leadership is mostly interested in staying rich and staying in power. One way it wards off political challenges is simply to give money to the Palestinians and Egyptians. A second way is to maintain formidable police and military forces: No fuel tanks have been exploded in Saudi Arabia. A third way is to issue threats against Israel and, much more carefully, against the United States.

Would the Saudis and other Arabs really reduce or cut off oil exports to the United States because of U.S. policy toward the Israelis? Academic until now, the possibility has been given currency, if not substance, by the growing reliance of the United States on Persian Gulf oil. Mr. Nixon's energy message this week only confirmed that such reliance will grow well into the 1980s. True, it is risky to try gauging Arab political temperatures in the future. But it is to yield to hysteria to take such threats as Saudi Arabia's literally. That the United States will need Saudi oil is undeniable. No realistic observer expects domestic energy sources to replace imports on that scale soon, and no responsible planner counts on the break-up or falling apart of the oil producers' cartel. The real question is whether Saudi Arabia, and other gulf sheikhdoms, do not need the United States at least as much as the United States needs them. Washington offers King Faisal, after all, a good deal more than the largest oil market in the world—no small thing in itself. It offers him a measure of political protection which is probably essential to his hold on power and which is available no place else. Twice in the 1960s the United States sent in air squadrons to signal its determination to preserve the Saudi regime. Washington remains its principal arms supplier, its only great-power patron. Saudi Arabia could indeed funnel its exports exclusively to West Europe and Japan, which long ago

adjusted their Mideast policies to Arab tastes. But it would thereby risk losing its essential protection, which Europe and Japan are in no position to supply. The United States also offers the Saudis what they themselves appear to regard as about the best place to invest their huge revenues, if the two countries go down that route. The point is: "Dependence" works two ways.

To be sure, the outbursts of rage which follow each new display of Israeli persistence and American support for Israel can convey the impression that "the Arabs" and/or the "Arab world" are becoming ever more set against the United States. Leave aside the critical fact that the Arabs are often passionately hostile to each other, and in addition, that Iran, a major gulf producer and friend of the United States, is not Arab at all. There probably has not been a week in the last 25 years, since Israel's founding, when some outraged Arab or anxious American did not warn that, as Dean Acheson put it in his time, support of Israel will exacerbate tensions in the region and imperil American interests. Such warnings, like street demonstrations and radio broadcasts, are in themselves an inadequate guide to political reality in the Mideast.

The rioting and rhetoric point in one direction. The example of states such as Saudi Arabia, which are determinedly looking for new ways to expand their economic and political links with the United States, point in another. The fact is that, for all of its complex and bitter ramifications, the Arab-Israeli dispute constitutes only one component of overall relations between the United States and the different Arab states. Some would argue that the more important oil becomes, the less important the Arab-Israeli dispute becomes. Moreover, to the extent that the dispute does pull this country into the Mideast, it is a cause of discreet contentment to perhaps most Arab states because it better ensures that the United States will be standing by more closely.

None of this is to say that the United States can safely ignore a whole range of dark possibilities which may lie ahead in the Mideast—and in other regions, for that matter. It is to say that perspective and a sense of history, not a panicky reaction to the "energy crisis," should guide American policy there.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Bombing for Peace

United States bombers rain death on Cambodia. South Vietnamese troops sally across the Cambodian border. American bombers strike intermittently in Laos—it has all the aspect of the rerun of a bad movie.

And yet, thus far the American public seems largely unconcerned about this repetition of the sordid history of United States escalation in Indochina. "How short our memories! How still our voices!" laments Sen. Eagleton. Is it possible that Americans have forgotten so soon the sour lessons of the past decade? Can it be that public opinion is genuinely immobilized by what Mr. Eagleton has suggested may be "a stupefying cynicism about the whole governmental process?"

Few Americans today would knowingly advocate heavy re-involvement in Indochina. Yet, for the time being at least, many appear content to accept the argument of administration spokesmen that the intense bombing in Cambodia and Laos is merely designed to stabilize the tenuous peace of Paris. This may be a dangerous delusion.

Bombing cannot solve the complex political problems left unresolved in the Paris agreements. The indiscriminate use of U.S. air power in Cambodia, according to Western diplomatic observers, has only increased the alienation of the people from the unpopular American-backed regime in Phnom Penh, which has just undergone a face-lifting that appears largely cosmetic. Bombing cannot bring peace, nor does it reflect honor on the United States when a foreign diplomat is moved to observe that "the Americans are

throwing air support around like a mad woman."

The most disturbing aspect of the continuing bombing in Cambodia and the renewed if spasmodic bombing in Laos is the administration's underlying assumption that it has the power and authority to enforce an American peace throughout Indochina, without regard to the will of the peoples there, to constitutional processes at home, or to public opinion abroad. This was the fundamental error that led earlier administrations into the Indochina quagmire in the first place.

It is one thing to try to hold the Communists to their side of the January agreement through use of what Secretary of State William P. Rogers has described as "diplomatic devices"—a category in which he includes the withholding of promised economic aid from North Vietnam and even the suspension of mine-sweeping operations in North Vietnamese waters. But to go beyond such devices into arbitrary presidential use of American air power to try to enforce the peace could lead this country inexorably back into Vietnam, where the Paris accords are also crumbling.

Legislation proposed by Sens. Church, Democrat of Idaho, and Case, Republican of New Jersey, which would bar re-introduction of U.S. military forces in or over any part of Indochina without express congressional consent, is an appropriate vehicle to compel the President—and the public and Congress—to think twice before risking full-scale repetition of the costly mistakes of the recent past.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S.-European Relations

Since the meeting in the Azores in December 1971, the evolution of relations between America and Europe has created apparent areas of tension and sources of misunderstandings on both economic and monetary levels which make more and more necessary and above all, more and more urgent a thorough clarification of positions between Washington and the French partner.... It is most obvious that the positions maintained by France (on agriculture) are con-

sidered by the U.S. as an obstacle to the achievement of its plans to increase export of American farm products to the European markets.

President Nixon is thus thinking as much as Mr. Pompidou of the major trade negotiations that will open next fall. They both realize the exceptional importance of a discussion which promises to be both difficult and passionate. This is why it is good that they can frankly explain themselves before the deadline....

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

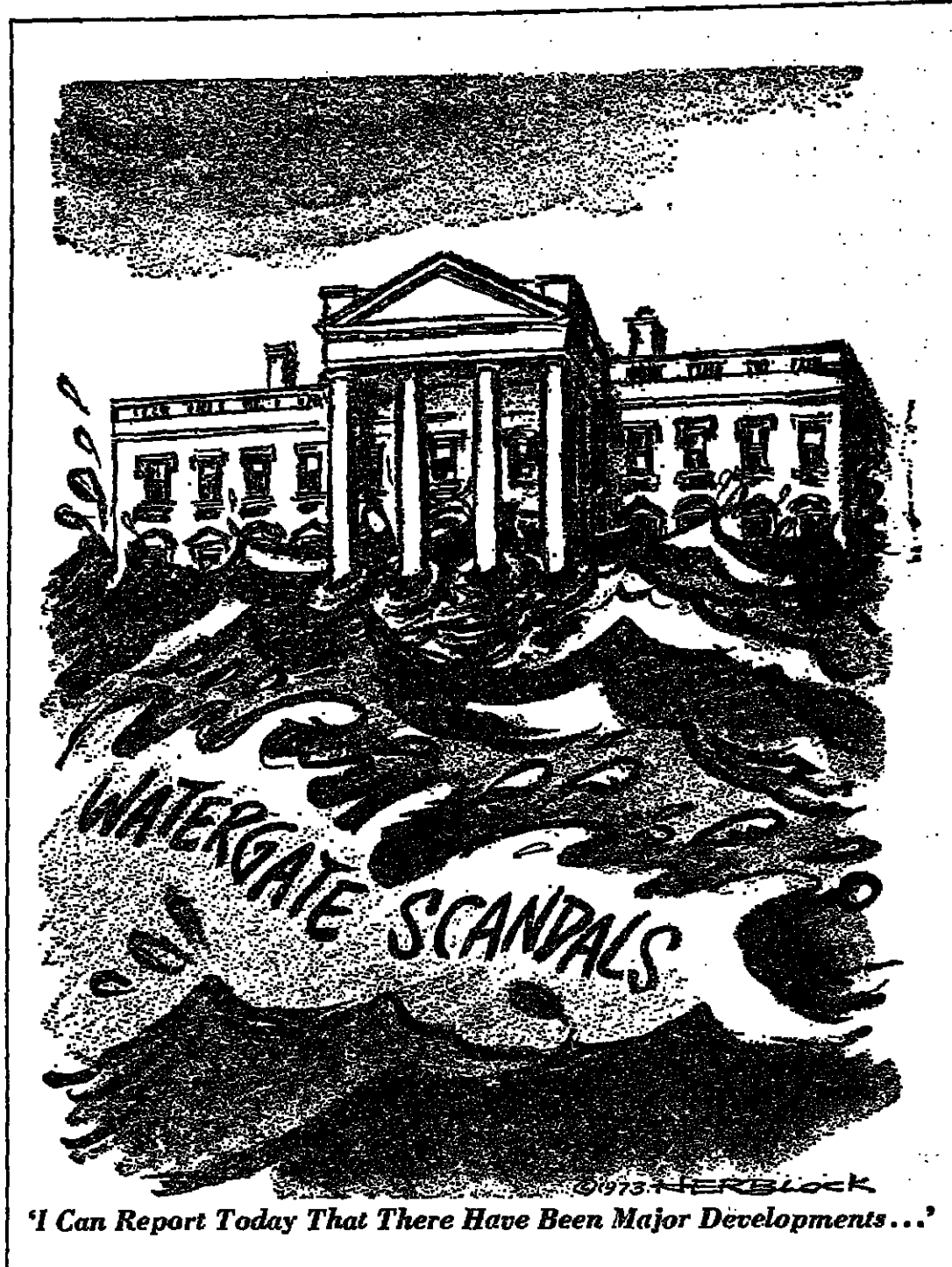
April 21, 1898

NEW YORK—The war will not be a midsummer's dream, nor should we cherish the belief that Spain has no friends. A blunder or repulse would show what the Great Powers thought of our war. Monroe's Doctrine and other diplomatic cobwebs would be torn. We should be unmolested so long as we are feared. The independence of Cuba will come, but will be among the consequences, not the causes, of war. Congress has declared war, but the President must lead, and the people will follow him as our fathers followed Washington and Lincoln.

Fifty Years Ago

April 21, 1923

PARIS—Rear Admiral Fulham, retired, has said, in effect, that the day of the "dreadnought" battleship is over. A new type of ship must be sought. "The airplane carrier," declares Admiral Fulham, "appears to be the capital ship of the future. We should and could have an air force," said the admiral, "which would make it impossible for a hostile fleet to approach within a hundred miles of the Panama Canal. Until we have this force the nation is powerless in modern war."



After the Watergate

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Even after the courts and the Senate have passed judgment in the Watergate case, we will still not know what happened here unless we understand the mood and assumptions of the Nixon administration in which all these bizarre events occurred.

The mood was conspiratorial. President Nixon has come to the pinnacle of American political life, but always against great odds. From the first, he has been a "loner," fighting against the established institutions of the Congress, the press, the civil service, and the universities—all of which he felt were hostile to him.

His assumptions, when he finally prevailed over all of them, one of the greatest personal triumphs in American history, were that they were still against him. So he isolated himself and concentrated power in his White House staff, which is now under attack.

He reduced the power of the cabinet. He talked publicly about the "bureaucracy" in Washington as if it were a foreign enemy rather than his servant and ally. Even after his spectacular victory in the presidential election last November, he defied the Congress to question his aides or appropriate funds he didn't want to spend, and assumed that the inquiries by the press into the Watergate case were not only frivolous but vicious, and maybe unpatriotic.

His Companions

In short, fear and suspicion have been his companions. He had the example of President Johnson before him. Johnson had been drummed out of the White House by militant opponents of the Vietnam war. These same militants were still around and might try to defeat Nixon as they had defeated Johnson, and Nixon was surrounded mainly by his friends on the White House staff, who shared his suspicions of the Congress, the bureaucracy and the press, and were loyal primarily to him.

This does not mean that the President had about the Watergate conspiracy. He is too intelligent to approve such risks in an election against George McGovern which was never in doubt. Also, in fairness to him, he is too smart to get involved in raising funds laundered through Mexico, or recruiting CIA characters to bug Larry O'Brien's telephones in the White House.

But the main thing seems to have been missed here. It is that Nixon did create the atmosphere of fear and suspicion in which others working for him apparently felt that they could use any means to assure his re-election. It is not good enough to convict the burglars at the Watergate, or even to identify the officials who approved it or knew about it, or paid for it. They obviously have to pay the price for breaking the law, but most of them were the victims rather than the originators of the crime that came out of the atmosphere of conspiracy in which they lived.

This is why McCord, Magruder and the others are beginning to tell the Justice Department, the grand jury and the Senate investigating committee what happened. Aside from trying to save their own skins, they want it to be known that they were not acting on their own, but operating under instructions for reasons

they thought were not only official but honorable—under the atmosphere that had been created by the President himself.

It is the old problem of ends and means. If the President thinks his Vietnam policy is right, and the Democrats are opposing him, with the aid of a lot of radicals who might disrupt the presidential election campaign, why not bug Democratic headquarters, and even sabotage the Democratic presidential candidates? All this must have seemed reasonable under the atmosphere of conspiracy which has dominated the Nixon administration.

Accordingly, even if John N. Mitchell, John W. Dean 3d and Jeb Stuart Magruder are indicted, and the President's chief of staff, Bob Haldeman resigns—not because he knew what was going on but because he didn't protect the President—the problem will still exist.

For the root of the problem here is not criminal or even political but philosophical. Nixon can easily dump John Mitchell, John Dean, Magruder and all the rest, but unless he explains that they were not faithful to the ideals and atmosphere of his administration created, they will insist that they were doing what they thought he wanted them to do, and he will still be in trouble.

Nixon is already in difficulty on other fronts. He is in trouble with the economy, trade, labor, the price of food, and even with his own conservative colleagues like Barry Goldwater on the handling of the Watergate.

And this comes at an awkward time for him and the country. Nixon has just begun his second term. He will preside over the republic for almost four more years, beyond the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1976, and to do this effectively, he obviously needs the support and confidence he now lacks.

After the Watergate case is settled, after the White House staff is cleaned out and reorganized, Nixon will still need much more support from the public, the Congress and the press than he now has.

This will require a much different atmosphere than we have had during the last four years in Washington, and the President is in much better position than anybody else to change it. Finding

the culprits in the Watergate case won't do it. The problem is the atmosphere of fear and suspicion which made the Watergate case possible, and this cannot be removed by removing Nixon's aides. The atmosphere of distrust, almost of war between the President on the one hand and the Congress, the press and the civil servants on the other, has been the main problem in the last few years, and this will not be changed, even with a new White House staff, unless the President himself decides to change it.

THE BASE TRUONG SON NAM, South Vietnam.—When seen from Washington's distant perspective but from this South Vietnamese Army mountain outpost a few miles from enemy lines, the "cease-fire" hopefully begun Jan. 27 seems the unmistakable salvation of the Communists.

Here near South Vietnam's present northern border (just west of the imperial capital of Hue), North Vietnamese troops have used the past three months to build roads and airfields and resupply men and arms—contributing to both a minimum and maximum strategy. The minimum strategy: forming a Viet Cong nation in the wilderness. The maximum strategy: preparing a lightning thrust eastward to split ARVN forces, capture Hue and truly win the long war.

Whatever the Hanoi Politburo's eventual strategy, it can thank the Paris agreement for instant rehabilitation. North Vietnam's understrength, malaria-ridden troops have now been rested and reinforced. Their habitual cease-fire violations undeterred by the ludicrously feeble international control machinery, the Communists have transformed the military situation along the northern front.

Can Only React

Brig. Gen. Le Van Thanh, commander of the 1st ARVN Division defending Hue, is gloomy. Slipping hot tea from an army canteen, while artillery boomed in the background, Thanh told us in an interview at this outpost: "We can only react in this cease-fire. The enemy has the initiative." Thus restricted, the 1st ARVN Division has suffered 1,000 casualties during the cease-fire.

Freed of air harassment or ARVN patrols, North Vietnam's 324-B Division opposing the 1st ARVN moves freely. Heavy additions of tanks and artillery have been brought here in violation of the Paris agreement.

Most worrisome, however, is the loss of ARVN's complete air domination. With U.S. air support removed, South Vietnamese planes will encounter heavy new anti-aircraft artillery (including eight SAM pads illegally installed at the Khe Sanh base). Lengthening the Khe Sanh airstrip as well as building two new strips in the A Shau Valley can speed Communist supplies but also suggests Hanoi might introduce MIG jet fighters into this northern sector.

The threat here is wholly military, not political. The 1st ARVN

Peace With the Devil?

Nixon's Trade Bill

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon's proposals for sweeping new powers dealing with trade matters have generally been well received, "under the circumstances," as the Wall Street Journal put it.

The "circumstances" of course, refer to the rising tide of protectionism that seems to be sweeping the country. And what the President has done is to make concessions to protectionist forces in the hope that he can avoid being saddled with extremes, like the Burke-Harke quota bill.

But the real question that remains unanswered is whether the President, despite the rhetoric of his message, can buy off the protectionist forces—that is to say, whether one can make peace with the devil.

New Barriers

In other times, the main thrust of the proposed legislation would have been assessed as inward looking and not as on the side of free trade. Mr. Nixon asks not only for authority to get rid of existing trade barriers, but to erect new ones.

Thus, the President wants "a revision and extension of my authority to raise barriers against countries which unreasonably or unjustifiably restrict our exports." He would be able to call upon a whole panoply of devices—higher tariffs, quotas, orderly marketing agreements—all keyed to a less restrictive test for determining whether imports are really hurting a domestic industry.

And wholly outside of international constraints, he asks for "more flexible authority to raise or lower import restrictions on a temporary basis to help correct deficits or surpluses in our (balance of) payments position. Such restraints could be applied to imports from all countries across the board or only to those countries which fail to correct a persistent and excessive surplus in their global payments position."

On the positive side, looking forward to what may become the "Nixon Round" of trade negotiations to be finished by 1975, the President needs and wants the broad power to "eliminate, reduce, or increase customs duties in the context of negotiated agreements."

Now, such a package amounts to a sweeping delegation of power from Congress to the President to do almost anything he wants to: he could move toward the free trade side, or he could

use his new powers in a high protectionist way.

There is almost no doubt that if the presidential proposals became law—and that is easy to say—and he would act, certain cases against nations which he feels have dealt "unfairly" with the United States.

Those committed to "liberal" or free trade know from experience that one of the most useful lines of resistance to the protectionist push is to be able to insist: "We'd like to do something for you, but we have no power."

That's another way of saying that the protectionist powers Mr. Nixon asks for may be dangerous to have lying around: the political pressures for protectionist business groups could become enormous. And whatever fall might be reposed in Mr. Nixon over-all anti-protectionist sentiment, no one can say what successor would do, or indeed how the attitude of this administration might shift with political change in charge of foreign policy.

The justification for the proposal—at least among those who hail its "realism"—is that it constitutes a minimum concession to the protectionist instincts of George Meany and the AFL-CIO who would like to go all the way with mandatory quotas.

"The President has got to have the ability to manage day-to-day problems," is the way that Special Trade Representative William D. Eberle puts it. "Some of our competitors know that we would react (to unfair trade practices) they wouldn't react in the first place."

The Ambivalence

Eberle thinks that it's useless to talk in terms of free trade versus protectionism. "That's the language of the 1930s. We're talking about continuing to increase world trade versus a highly restrictive program to curb imports which will really hurt jobs."

So there's the ambivalence: the administration knows it's walking a tightrope. The feeling for going protectionist clearly there in Congress, and Eberle fears that there will be demands on the Hill for automatic triggers for import reduction, robbing the President of discretionary authority.

That's what can happen in a world where the focus has shifted so dramatically that to give authority to liberalize trade must also provide the power to restrict it.

Losing the Cease-Fire

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

remains South Vietnam's finest regional division, local boys from Hue fighting hard to save their loved ones who have been fiercely anti-Communist since the 1968 Tet massacre.

A Worried Commander

Yet, a sudden massive attack could send the 1st ARVN Division reeling. "It would be most difficult to stop," a worried Gen. Thanh conceded—a view echoed to us by his famous corps commander, 1st Gen. Ngo Quang Truong.

The maximum Communist strategy could conceivably charge through the 1st ARVN into Hue, cutting off elite airborne troops and marines, holding the line to the North. In one blow, the Communists could destroy South Vietnam's finest troops, capture the country's two northernmost provinces, and open the road southward. The survival of the Saigon regime would then be questionable.

Hanoi, however, does not have enough troops here now for such an offensive. The warning signal will come if additional regiments are sent south opposite the 1st ARVN, raising two portentous questions: Would the Communists risk resumed bombing by Presi-

dent Nixon—and would President Nixon in fact resume the bombing?

For now, the Communists are pursuing the minimum strategy of transforming the "Provisional Revolutionary Government," which is imaginary until the cease-fire into a Viet Cong nation in the northern wilderness captured during the 1972 offensive. Stalled by the cease-fire, the Communists are constructing highways, schools and other buildings to establish a governmental facade for 60,000 South Vietnamese who did not flee during the 1972 invasion. Although dismally unsuccessful in luring some 100,000 refugees back to the conquered lands, the Communists can claim to the world that a "second South Vietnam" exists.

Probing Goes On

In between the maximum and minimum strategies, the North Vietnamese troops keep probing into the occupied lowlands. The intended result is to force the people into a narrow strip along the coast, many of them in refugee camps, while increasing acreage lies fallow. It is, indeed, a hellish peace.

"The cease-fire is good for you Americans," highly regarded Brig. Gen. Nguyen Dui Binh, commander of the 3d ARVN Division south of here, told us. "You have gone home. But it is bad for us."

There is, then, a mood of gloom foreboding in these northern provinces. Forced to accept disadvantageous cease-fire, the people are required to obey it unwillingly lest the U.S. Congress withhold aid. South Vietnamese must watch the Communist buildup and hope the United States, ultimately, will not permit catastrophe.

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Pakistan Is Said to Welcome Offer of POW Repatriation

By Lewis M. Simons

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, April 20 (UPI)—Pakistan has given a qualified welcome accompanied by "very grave apprehension" to an offer by India and Bangladesh to repatriate most of the 90,000 Pakistani prisoners of war held in India for the last 16 months, according to a government source, who is close to President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

The source said the offer, announced Tuesday in New Delhi, "has positive aspects, but it does not advance the prospects for a durable peace because of the two unjust demands. This is causing very grave apprehension."

He was referring to the in-

sistence that Bangladesh try 105 Pakistani prisoners for alleged war crimes and the demand that Pakistan accept 250,000 non-Bengali Bihari Muslims now held in Bangladesh.

Although officials view the twin issues of Biharis and war crimes trials as negative points, the overall impression is that the package represents a net gain and is a major step toward breaking the deadlock.

A source in Mr. Bhutto's secretariat said the government was "pleased" by the fact that Bangladesh was no longer insisting that Pakistan recognize the sovereignty of its former eastern province before the POWs could be released.

He added, however, that the issue of war crimes trials "sours the whole thing." He added that if Bangladesh went through with trials, Pakistan "would have no choice" but to try a number of the 157,000 Bengalis held in this country.

Pakistan, he said, "will never accept the right of Bangladesh to try prisoners, although we may have to suffer it."

The government appears to be more flexible on the issue of accepting the Biharis on the condition that worldwide aid accompanies them. "We are prepared to bear our portion of responsibility, but not the entire burden," the source said. "Pakistan simply cannot absorb 250,000 people without financial support. This must be an international effort."

The Biharis are Muslims who originally lived in the East Indian state of Bihar. When Britain partitioned East and West Pakistan out of India in 1947, as a homeland for the Muslims, the Biharis chose to move into East Pakistan, which had been the state of East Bengal.

During the 1971 war for Bangladesh independence, large numbers of Biharis sided with the Pakistani Army and thereby incurred the wrath of the Bengalis. Since the end of the war, the Biharis have been confined to concentration camps.

Pakistan Proposes Talks
RAWALPINDI, April 20 (Reuters)—Pakistan today announced that it had decided to invite representatives of the Indian government here for discussions on the Indo-Bangladesh POW offer.

Greeks Hunting 6, One an American, On Bomb Charges

ATHENS, April 20 (AP)—The Greek government announced today that it wants six persons, including an American, for planting bombs in various parts of Athens.

It said 14 others, including the husband and brother of actress Melina Mercouri, have been cleared of bomb charges.

All 20 were charged with membership in the Democratic Defense Underground, which is pledged to overthrow the military junta.

The American on the wanted list is Allan Malcolm Wencor, 34, of New York City, a professor of English and a resident of Athens.

The 14 cleared included American movie director Jules Dassin, who lives in France and is married to Miss Mercouri, and Spyros Mercouri, her brother. Both brother and sister have been deprived of their Greek citizenship because of their activities against the junta.

Meanwhile it was learned that attorney George Mangakis, 70, was taken into custody and charged yesterday by military police with "inciting students." He was freed pending trial after seven hours of questioning.

His release was considered surprising, since six other lawyers arrested more than a month ago, allegedly in connection with student unrest, have not been released or officially charged with any crime.

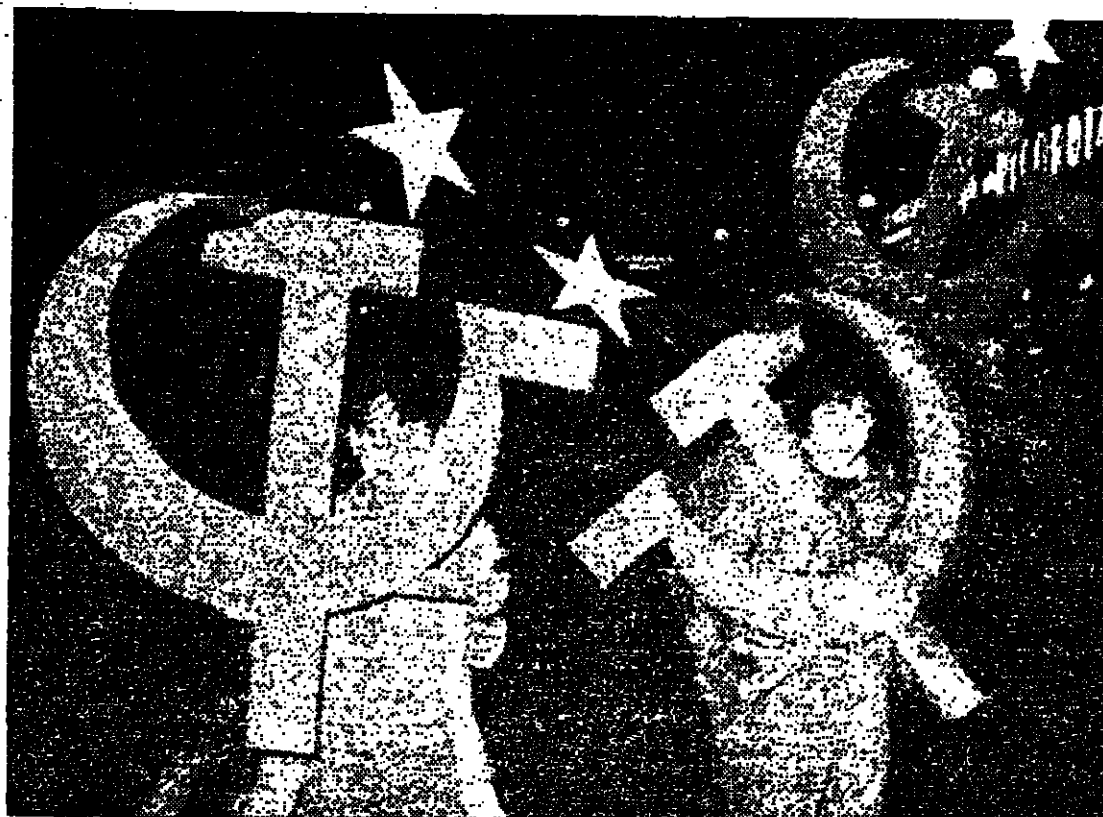
Turkish Premier Pledges Elections

ANKARA, April 20 (AP)—Turkey's new premier, Naim Talat, promised to lead the nation to general elections in October when he introduced the program of his coalition government to parliament today.

Mr. Talat received an ovation as he read a 15-page document promising "courageous struggle against Communism," support for private enterprise and loyalty to Turkey's commitments to NATO and the European Common Market.

Turkish Lawmaker Shot Dead on Street

ANKARA, April 20 (Reuters)—A Turkish parliamentarian was shot dead in the streets of his constituency last night, the apparent victim of a family feud. Police said Abdurrahim Turk, 36, a Justice party deputy, was attacked by three brothers from a rival family as he walked through the southeastern town of Mardin. They said Mr. Turk, the father of six children, was shot from several directions and died before he reached the hospital. The brothers were arrested later, they added.



SIGN OF THE TIMES—Children carrying hammer and sickle insignia, leaving square in central Rome after a Communist party rally protested against rightist violence.

Forecast but Not Prevented

Protein Crisis Hits Developing Nations

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 20 (UPI)—The musical sensation in Zambia these days is a catchy lyric sung in Nyanja dialect:

"On Monday, I feed my baby a spoonful of powdered milk. On Tuesday, I feed my baby some peanuts to make him grow strong. On Wednesday, mashed beans."

The "baby-feeding song" is part of an energetically pursued campaign by the government of the Central African country to combat malnutrition among the young with more and better-quality food. Few low-income countries in Africa, Asia or Latin America have used such methods to combat this pressing problem.

Two-thirds of the 800 million children on the three continents are affected by malnutrition, according to experts in the UN and elsewhere.

Six years ago, the UN warned of an "impending protein crisis." Today, the experts say, the crisis has arrived and protein malnutrition is increasing alarmingly, particularly among the rural and urban poor. The situation is rendered more acute by crop failures in India and in African countries because of droughts, but the extent of the problem is still uncertain.

Not So Dramatic
Malnutrition is not so dramatic as famine nor does it demand such urgent attention as smallpox, says Alan Berg, a World Bank official who has worked on nutrition problems in the poor countries and who habitually takes along a recording of the Zambian feeding song.

Science recognizes that not enough food and a deficiency of protein in the diet of the young result in protein-calorie malnutrition that can cause physical and mental impairment. But Mr. Berg maintains that governments still do not appreciate the importance of proper diet in their economic planning.

Proteins are complex substances made up of a combination of amino acids essential for health and growth. They are available to the prosperous in protein-rich foods such as meat, fish, eggs

France Pressed On Libyan Jets

TEL AVIV, April 20 (Reuters)—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban has asked French Ambassador Francis Hure to see him over Israel's "serious concern" at the reported transfer from Libya to Egypt of French-made Mirage jet fighters, informed sources said here today.

The meeting is expected to take place tomorrow night or Sunday, since Monday is a public holiday here, they added.

Authoritative Israeli sources insisted, despite French denials, that a squadron of Mirages already had reached Egypt. Egyptian pilots, with Libyan passports, were said to have received training in handling the planes. In Paris, in another development, the GGP trade union today claimed it had information that France sold licenses to South Africa to make rifles, machine guns and light tanks.

It also claimed that France, which has sold South Africa three submarines, now has a fourth one under construction for delivery there.

and dairy products. However, the poor, unable to afford high-priced foods, must depend for protein on cereals and vegetables, which have some but not all the essential amino acids.

It is for this reason that the international community has been seeking to improve the qualities of plants by breeding—to enrich them with the missing amino acids—and to develop new sources of protein.

Concerned officials maintain that it will take concerted action by governments, both the prosperous and the poor, to solve the protein problem, and so far the response has been discouraging.

Philippe de Seynes, an under secretary-general of the UN, who heads its Department of Economic and Social Affairs, criticizes the apathy of government leaders, saying: "The world does not have the will power or enthusiasm to eradicate protein malnutrition." He notes that only Denmark and Norway reacted favorably to a proposal for the establishment of an international "protein fund" comparable to those already functioning to deal with problems of environment, population control and drug abuse.

In Washington, Dr. Martin Foreman of the Agency for International Development says that many low-income countries now recognize the existence of the protein problem but that their leaders have not been galvanized into action. AID has provided \$800 million to supply protein foods and promote protein research for the benefit of needy countries.

"The technology we can solve," says Dr. Foreman, who heads AID's office of nutrition. "The important thing is to get governments to give enough of a damn to put a meaningful nutrition program into their national plans and budgets."

The development of high-yield strains of wheat and rice, probably one of the most beneficial agricultural achievements of this century, has also had a negative impact.

The spread of the Green Revolution could double cereal production in the next 35 years, says Dr. Lewis M. Roberts of the Rockefeller Foundation, which helped pioneer the "miracle" seeds. He believes they hold out the best hope for coping with the total food problem and with part of the protein shortage.

However, enthusiasm for the new varieties has led to a shift

Cyprus Departs Two Gaza Arabs

NICOSIA, Cyprus, April 20 (Reuters)—Two Arabs from the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip who tried to get to Iraq were deported from Cyprus today to Syria.

After arriving from Tel Aviv yesterday, the two young men aroused the suspicions of Cyprus immigration officials because they had both Iraqi travel documents issued in Baghdad and papers given to them by Israeli officials. They were forced to spend the night at Nicosia airport and then were deported to Beirut where they were refused admittance because they lacked the 10 Lebanese pounds (\$3.75) for a visitor's visa. They were returned to Nicosia and later left for Damascus after refusing an offer to be flown back to Israel.

toward these crops at the expense of legumes—the high-protein peas, beans and lentils frequently called the "meat of the poor." Legumes have two to three times the protein content of cereals.

In a new study, "The Nutrition Factor," to be published by the Brookings Institution, Mr. Berg stresses what he calls the "silent loss" of a major protein resource—the dramatic drop in breast feeding in low-income countries. Governments seem reluctant to try to reverse this disturbing trend, he says, "but an effective public effort would be of greater significance than any other means for improving infant nutrition."

Elizabeth 2 Near Israel With No Sign of Trouble

ASHDOD, Israel, April 20 (AP)—The luxury liner Queen Elizabeth 2 was reported steaming along off Crete today, heading for Israel with no trouble so far from Palestinian guerrillas.

"The weather is beautiful; there is an excellent calm sea and there have been no signs of trouble whatsoever," said a spokesman aboard the ship bringing 620 Jewish passengers to Israel's 25th anniversary celebrations.

The 5,800-ton liner, guarded by British security men, has 500 miles more to go to Israel. Spokesman Steve Mitchell said that docking is scheduled here tomorrow. No Israeli naval vessels have shown up so far to escort the liner, he said.

The ship, sailing at 26 knots, met no other ships as it passed well north of the disputed territorial waters of Libya, which claims a 200-mile limit. Passengers sunned themselves on deck and listened to lectures by 11 rabbis aboard, Mr. Mitchell said in a telephone interview.

Qadhafi Defends Aid to IRA Forces

PARIS, April 20 (UPI)—Col. Moamer Qadhafi stressed his support for "Irish guerrillas" fighting British forces in Northern Ireland in an interview published today by the conservative Paris newspaper Le Figaro.

The Libyan leader, who first said last June that his country was supplying weapons to "Irish revolutionaries," asserted: "The reason for our support for the Irish guerrillas is justified: It is a small country which has taken up arms to defend its rights and its liberty. We have given it our support."

Col. Qadhafi also said that he favors a United Nations-sponsored worldwide ban on alcoholic beverages, which would extend Libya's own prohibition to all other countries.

If everyone observed the rules of Islam, "all the world's problems would be solved," he said. This particularly included the ban on alcohol because it "has poisonous effects on the human brain."

Soviet A-Test Detected

UPPSALA, Sweden, April 20 (AP)—A Soviet underground nuclear explosion in the Sempolinsk area in Siberia was registered by the Seismological Institute here yesterday.

Hirohito Trip To U.S. Faces Opposition

Criticism Inside Japan Jeopardizes Plan

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, April 20 (UPI)—The state visit by Emperor Hirohito to the United States this fall, which seemed to be certain only a few days ago, is now a matter of contention and doubt.

Leading Japanese newspapers reported today that the emperor's trip had suddenly become unlikely. One paper, the Yomiuri Shimbun, stated flatly that the government had decided to call it off.

The U.S. government, which considers the visit an important prelude to any presidential trip to Japan, has been tentatively planning for the emperor's visit around October. The government of Premier Kakuei Tanaka, which expects such a visit to improve relations with the United States, is informally backing the idea.

Since the government's position was leaked to the press two weeks ago, the two largest opposition parties have lined up on the other side. The Socialist party charged that the government is trying to use Emperor Hirohito for its own political purposes. The Communist party claims that the trip would violate the 1946 constitution, which stripped the emperor of all political power.

The government easily has the votes to sustain any legislative challenge, but in this consensus-conscious country that is not necessarily enough, particularly when it comes to sensitive questions involving the throne.

The Imperial Household Agency, the highly conservative body that oversees the affairs of the royal family, is reported to be dragging its feet. The agency is said to fear that any touch of politics or controversy surrounding the emperor's actions could endanger the future of the imperial system.

The final decision may end up in the lap of the 71-year-old emperor himself. Because of his postwar insulation from affairs of state, this may be his first decision of international importance since the decision to surrender in August, 1945.

Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako visited Europe in the fall of 1971—the first time an emperor had left Japan. There was virtually no controversy here about that trip, although the royal couple encountered some signs of opposition along the way.

At the moment, the trip seems much in the balance.

Invited 3 Times
The United States has three times conveyed an invitation for Emperor Hirohito to pay a state visit and only last week President Nixon was quoted as telling Japanese guests at the White House that he was waiting to welcome the emperor. Should the decision be made against the trip at this time, officials probably would say nothing for a while, until it was obvious that no imperial journey could be planned.

Should the decision be made to push ahead with the trip, the emperor and the government would be staking the immediate future of Japanese-American relations. In the face of the publicly expressed opposition, any deterioration in relations between now and the time of the journey—or any unpleasantness during the journey itself—could cause serious embarrassment.

Bomb Blast Damages Milan Justice Building

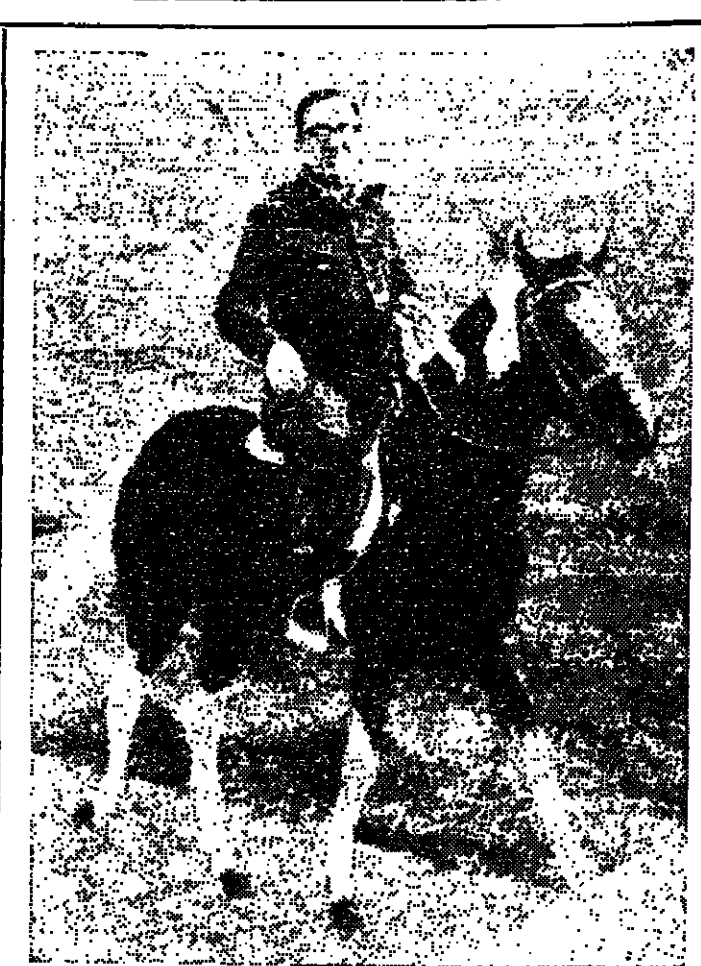
MILAN, April 20 (Reuters)—A bomb blew out the windows of Milan's Palace of Justice and damaged nearby buildings early today in the latest in a series of bomb attacks in Italy. Police said no one was hurt by the explosive device, which had been planted on a window ledge.

Nearly were found several leaflets signed by a clandestine neo-Fascist organization called Mussolini Action Squads, a group which has claimed responsibility for other attacks. The leaflets said: "Fascism will return; for the salvation of Italy it will be reborn. Long live Italy."

The trustees of the Newark Museum Association have agreed to return a stolen mosaic fragment to Syria, where it was discovered in 1967 by a team of Belgian archaeologists.

The museum learned last month that the fragment, which it purchased from a New York dealer, had been stolen from the archaeological site at Apamea. The trustees voted Wednesday to return the fragment "for artistic and historical reasons."

The resolution also expressed the museum's belief that it would recover the \$10,000 it paid for the fragment. Officials had earlier discounted the possibility that the unnamed art dealer had known the fragment was stolen when he sold it to the museum.



IN THE SADDLE—Maltese Premier Dom Mintoff, who is learning to ride, is astride horse that was recently presented to him by Libyan President Moamer Qadhafi.

Provisionals Declare Truce In 2 Londonderry Districts

BELFAST, April 20 (AP)—The Irish Republican Army tonight declared a surprise, seven-day cease-fire in Roman Catholic quarters of Londonderry next week but vowed to intensify its guerrilla war against British troops in the rest of Northern Ireland.

The truce will cover only the Bogside and Creggan districts of Londonderry.

A statement from the Londonderry Brigade of the IRA's Provisional wing said that the truce was requested by community leaders for a local weeklong festival, which starts Monday.

But it warned that it reserved "the right of retaliatory action in these areas in the event of the British Army carrying out

their normal arrest and harassment policy on the people."

Shooting to Resume
"This nonoffensive military action... will only continue as long as the British Army keeps out. Normal military action will be continued in all other parts of the brigade area."

The statement said that the shooting will start again when the festival ends.

It was the first cease-fire that the Provisionals have called since last summer's short-lived truce with the British Army that ended in bloody gun battles.

In Belfast, however, the violence continued today. Guerrilla snipers shot a British soldier and then wounded three women who rushed to help him, the army said.

The soldier was hit in the back by a bullet as he patrolled the capital's New Lodge Road, a Roman Catholic district.

The three women came out of their homes and were giving the soldier first aid when the snipers fired two more shots. One of the bullets ricocheted, the army said, and all three women were wounded.

"We don't know why the gunmen fired again," a military spokesman commented. "Probably they were trying to finish the soldier off, or perhaps they simply didn't like the idea of women helping him."

None of the women was seriously hurt.

British Museum Issues Warning On Greek Fakes

LONDON, April 20 (AP)—Officials at the British Museum said yesterday that a gang of art forgers has been selling fake Greek vases in London and warned that it also may have been operating in other cities.

At least two dealers were deceived by the 8-inch fakes and a well known auction house was preparing to sell another when it learned that the vase was a fake, the museum said.

Four of the vases were spotted when the gang tried to sell them to dealers. Each of the vases was accompanied by certificates of authenticity from the British Museum's Department of Greek and Romano-British Antiquities. The museum has no such department.

Newark Museum To Return Mosaic

NEWARK, N.J., April 20 (AP)—The trustees of the Newark Museum Association have agreed to return a stolen mosaic fragment to Syria, where it was discovered in 1967 by a team of Belgian archaeologists.

The museum learned last month that the fragment, which it purchased from a New York dealer, had been stolen from the archaeological site at Apamea. The trustees voted Wednesday to return the fragment "for artistic and historical reasons."

The resolution also expressed the museum's belief that it would recover the \$10,000 it paid for the fragment. Officials had earlier discounted the possibility that the unnamed art dealer had known the fragment was stolen when he sold it to the museum.

2 Swiss Report Burns Antidote

MILAN, April 20 (Reuters)—Two Swiss scientists have discovered why severe burns often cause death and have developed an antidote, a medical congress was told here today.

The scientists, Prof. A. Allgower and Prof. O. Schoenenberger of Basel, found that burned skin produces a highly toxic substance which, injected in experimental animals, caused their death.

Death from burns until now has been attributed to a variety of reasons including shock, infection and dehydration. But the cause would seem to be a form of self-poisoning.

The medical congress was told that an antidote to the substance had been developed and had given excellent results in trials.

German Abortion Protest

MUNSTER, Germany, April 20 (AP)—More than 15,000 Roman Catholic youths staged a silent march this Good Friday to protest the proposed liberalization of German abortion laws by the government of Chancellor Willy Brandt.

3 Young Boys Said to Beat 2, Extort \$1,000

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., April 20 (UPI)—Two 9-year-old-boys and an 11-year-old boy were charged yesterday with beating and threatening two classmates to force them to hand over almost \$1,000 during the last eight months.

Lt. J.W. Trivette of the sheriff's department said that the three began taking their victims' lunch money in September and later demanded increasingly larger amounts.

The scheme came to light, Lt. Trivette said, when one victim's father discovered Monday that \$100 had been stolen from his wallet by his son, who stayed home from school that day because he had been told to produce \$300 and he had only half that amount.

The three boys were released yesterday in the custody of their parents.

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When 'Guernica' Was Just Another Painting

NEW YORK—Among the thousands of words on Picasso's life and art published since his death, I have found no reference to the fact that, a dozen or so years ago, countless artists of stature throughout the world had, in effect, written him off. He was a historical figure holding no meaning for them whatever as a seminal force. In their work, the human body, the visible world, any sense of social participation or responsibility were less than inconsequential; they were impermissible. Their total conscious concern was with the means of art, not its meaning. Their models and mentors, of course, were Jackson Pollock, Kandinsky, Hans Hofmann and the few others today recognized as the fathers of abstract expressionism.

That phase of art history is over. Everywhere new styles of painting and sculpture command attention, none more imperative than a new, sharp realism. Picasso, who started as a realist and returned to that manner intermittently to the end, at his death was in again.

I am not sure he knew he had been out—or, if he knew, cared. His own concern during much of the last two decades had been with works by the old masters, on which he painted endless variations, almost as if to re-establish himself in the great tradition that had been virtually discarded by everybody—and himself, too, in his youth. Perhaps he saw this salvaging of the past as an extension of his own physical incorporation in his early work of so much else that had been discarded, such as his children's battered toys, or the sticks and stones he picked up on beaches. It was the beginning of what later came to be known as "found" sculpture.

His Influence

My point is that Picasso, who had, especially in his cubist phase, revolutionized art as no other artist in history, was no less responsible for the later developments which seemed to deny him his importance, even to erase it (for young working artists, that is; never for art-lovers and scholars). To recognize the enormous extent of his direct influence, one has only to look at early works by artists who, in rebellion, chafed at a totally new aesthetic, men like Pollock, for instance, and David Smith, the sculptor who has come since his death to be counted America's greatest in our time. They were, of course, children who abandoned their father in order to be able to find and assert themselves.

Picasso's strength was so great no one could function in his shadow. He was a mighty oak whose roots absorbed all nourishment in the surrounding soil, and whose branches soaked up all available sun and air. To avoid strangulation his "children," so immediately recognizable as his own, had to move out of his range or die. They had deliberately and painfully to evolve an expression which would not only avoid but actually deny everything he stood for.

What most of us forget is that there had been a first denial, even before this, in Paris. By the early '30s, when Picasso was still only

around 50, a group of painters already saw him as a modern old master breathing hard down their necks. Although he had himself experimented imaginatively and richly with the caprice that was later to be known as surrealism, they saw fantasy as their only escape hatch. Instead of using it, as Picasso did, as but one aspect of an art in which pictorial architecture and human meaning were almost always present, they built their whole expression of memory and hallucination. They painted dream landscapes peopled only with unidentifiable or illogical shapes. They were, most notably, Miró, Max Ernst, Yves Tanguy, André Masson.

American painters at the beginning saw the surrealists' work as too languid, too effete to hold generative ideas for themselves. But World War II brought many of them to this country, to become fascinating, provocative factors on the New York scene. Then our own artists recognized in their work the road signs pointing to escape. And they followed them, adding their own vigor, energy, force and lack of inhibition to surrealism, thus shaping that uniquely American idiom, abstract expressionism.

Atomism

Now, clearly, a still younger and more atomistic generation is turning back to their grandfather, Picasso. This too is a familiar behavioral pattern. Pop art and the new realism growing out of it project a need not only to paint recognizable images again, but also to make social statements.

But here is where they still differ from the giant whose shadow is so very long. Picasso did not sacrifice the existing scene, or concern himself with its trivia, no matter how frivolous individual works may be. He was, at every stage of his life, a prophet.

His cubist works made before World War I, along, of course, with those of Braque and Gris, presaged a world that was falling apart and would never become whole again.

In "Guernica" he was prophet of a doom that apparently will never lift. The great mural was painted in May, 1937, as a commission from the Spanish Republican government, to decorate its pavilion at the Paris Exposition that summer. A month before this, German planes serving Franco's anti-Loyalist army had, in a test of the efficacy of incendiary bombs, dropped them on a small, unprotected, totally civilian Spanish village called Guernica, killing 2,000 persons.

Nevertheless, this early in the Spanish civil war, things must still have looked hopeful for the Loyalists of the Republican government (not for another two years was Madrid surrendered), or else the pavilion would not have been built or opened. In June a preview party was held there, and in it "Guernica" made its first appearance outside Picasso's studio. Picasso was there, but nobody paid much attention to him or "Guernica," as I, also present, recall clearly.



"Guernica" by Picasso, first exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1937.

The special guest, in fact, was not a Spaniard but the American sculptor Alexander Calder, who had created an out-of-doors mobile in which delicately balanced spoon-like arms were moved by the shifting weight of mercury from Spanish mines as it slipped from one "spoon" to another.

The Reaction

Speaking no Spanish and inadequate French for an interview, I asked an art dealer friend if he would introduce us and act as my interpreter while I questioned Picasso about his enormous, extraordinary panel painted entirely in blacks, grays and whites. It was a complex, symbolic, powerful, agonized montage of bulls' and horses' heads, and fragments of distorted human bodies. Overall was a huge eye whose iris was an electric bulb. Perhaps because it was the latest work by a man so unusually prolific, nobody, as I remember it, paid it special attention. Certainly there was nothing in the air that festive day—or in the work, on first sight, evidently—to suggest that in the future it would be hailed as the greatest painting of the century.

It was only time that told us that, time in which we came to know what Picasso already knew. The war was over, and with it the cause was lost, and the time when human life had value. Technology harnessed to bestiality would soon make commonplace and constant

the slaughter of the innocents. Compassion in our world was dead. This was Picasso's message in that great composition of fragmented forms and muted colors. I wasn't in writing in on "Guernica" that day, more perceptive than the others. I was just being a good journalist, getting an article which would be the first on the work to be published in America.

Picasso's love of Spain and its people never diminished. He never relinquished his citizenship, although he never returned to his homeland, now headed by the man whose allies had been the Guernica murderers. The picture, all these years on loan to New York's Museum of Modern Art, was never given or sold to it, and the museum, in the unspoken expectation of one day seeing it removed, acquired another although relatively minor work on the same theme, "Chapel House."

The general understanding is that after Franco's death "Guernica" will go to Spain, to the museum in Barcelona which was constructed, with Franco's blessing, in the shell of a magnificent Gothic palace, solely to honor and house the artist's works. With it, probably, will go many others among his great pictures and sculptures Picasso over the years withheld from the market. Newspaper reports say there was no will. A Spaniard who ought to know, Salvador Dalí, told me two weeks before Picasso's death that arrangements have, nevertheless, been made for the gift and transfer.

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Around the European Galleries And Museums

Paris

L'Esprit de la Surrealism. Vision Nouvelle, 5 Place des Etats-Unis, Paris-16, to May 10. The show is called "Prints and Surrealism from the 15th to the 20th Century" and assembles a number of fine works, some familiar, some not. Jacques Callot, Hieronymus Bosch, Goya, Granville, Rops, Redon, Escher, are among them; so are Dalí, Duchamp, Ernst and a number of more recent followers of the surrealist current. It gives an opportunity of seeing a number of interesting works, but the title is really too broad. One cannot speak of 15th-century surrealism. The aims of surrealism were provocative and evolutionary within a specific context and system of ideas. And modern "surrealism" is but a mere echo of past vigor.

in Argentine Painters. Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris-16, to May 27. The spirit of most of the works of these six artists is technical and quasi-scientific, mandated by computer as the description that suited to me as I walked through the museum (true especially of Eduardo MacEntyre, Carlos Silva and Miguel Angel Vidal, Miguel Ocampo's subtle technique spraying color sparingly on a canvas conveys a suggestion of minuscule unvolitions and the little curves of an immaterial, mining body. Ary Brizel and Daniel Espinosa elegantly modulate modular surfaces. All very in and out.

rande Maza. Galerie Messine, 1 Avenue de Messine, Paris-8, to April 29.

Watercolors by Fernando Maza devoted to letters of the Roman alphabet, standing, leaning and lying within neutral, gentle, unadorned perspectives. As subtle, unadorned, different, sophisticated as a snuff as a story in the New York.

Philip Pearlstein. Galerie La Fontaine, 11 Rue Jacob, Paris-6, to May 15. Prints and drawings by American artist Philip Pearlstein, much used in art books for the way he depicts the human body as an object among others. Oil on a form of impersonality, it is hard to keep up when he has a pencil (head or lithographic) in hand, and so what he shows conveys is rather more effective than what is expressed in the paintings. Not much of an excellent draftsman.

tié, Pignon. Galerie de France, Rue du Faubourg Saint-Denis, Paris-8, to May 12. Pignon is a young artist from Paris and this is his first show. He uses an intriguing style that allows him to play a number of levels of illusion, the paintings depict a grisaille within a rather dreary one (which is painted too). He plays with the paradoxes of such a base: a gray reclines in the gray grass, green grass sprouts between picture and the frame. This rather Brechtian play with suspension of disbelief and novel departure. Pignon presents a sequence of luminous and vigorously stated nudes that strike me as staid and somehow lacking vigor they strive to express.

Brussels
Belgian Drawings. Galerie Vermeiren, 137 Avenue Louise, Brussels, to April 25. Drawings by Dodeigne are like sculptures, the line down and solidly massed, each carrying its secret, depicting a burden. Cowled heads hide suggestion of features, limbs downward into roots rather than hands or feet. A curious

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Lestie's "Ruines," on view at Galerie de France in Paris.

feeling of stability, timelessness and primitiveness emanates from these drooping, deceptively submissive bodies in black and white.

Gordon Wagner. Galerie l'Angle, 95 Avenue Louise, Brussels, to April 25. A Californian, Gordon Wagner, has nothing in common with his contemporaries on the West Coast. His "Magic Boxes" are assemblages of tiny figures, a circus scene, toy engines, miniatures, a flower—everything embalmed in deep boxes. A touch of genuine fantasy, here and there.

Guide Biasi. Galerie Icy Brachot, 62a Avenue Louise, Brussels, to May 5.

Deliberately old-fashioned family groups, heads haloed as in some old photo album; white hunters and black bearers posing proudly—these paintings by a contemporary Italian artist resemble stiff Victorian snapshots. But somewhere on the border of each, Biasi puts bands of vivid

color, adding a net of geometric lines at the edges.

James Gilbert. Campbell & Franks, 37 New Cavendish St., London, W.1.

This is the first London exhibition of a virtually self-taught 40-year-old Cockney, who very wisely takes for subjects the people and places, though chiefly the people, around him. He has a fine sense of color, which he uses in an expressionist way, to convey mood rather than to represent actuality. He is at his best at watercolors and drawings, and especially drawing on scrap-board, a neglected medium in which he is particularly adept. A marked progress is evident between the earlier and the recent work.

Barry Kirk. Alwin Gallery, 9/10 Grafton St., London, W.1, to April 27.

Kirk's new exhibition, "Everything in the Garden's Lovely," is

or in the 20th) with older bottles having dynamic seals on the underside. Hugh Moss, in his book and articles, has made three artists comparatively famous: Yeh Chung-sun, father and son, whom Moss numbers I and II, and Chou Lo-yan, active from 1935 to 1959. Yet a glass bottle signed by Chou Lo-yan made only 580 francs on Tuesday.

Guy Portier pointed out that while in London and Paris such signatures don't arouse tremendous interest, Far Eastern dealers avidly seek them. He remembers another Chou Lo-yan bottle in the same style offered at a price 20 times higher in Hong Kong.

Equally striking is the case of work by Yeh Chung-sun which does not seem to appeal very much to Western buyers. There was a very fine glass bottle by him, dated 1935, in Tuesday's sale. On the inside was a painted scene of wild geese flying over a pond, a traditional subject in classical Chinese painting. Apart from the technical feat of the interior painting the bottle had the charm of the last flowering of a great tradition. It sold for 1,680 francs. Last June a finer bottle by the same artist, dated 1916, made 2178 at Christie's. Being earlier and better in quality, the price was a little higher—but within the same range.

Snuff bottles are probably among those few remaining categories that are not controlled by speculators. Art lovers with flair and patience enough to do their homework still stand a chance at auctions of these pretty objects.

Opera in London: Bumbry, Bergonzi Team Up for 'Tosca'

By Alan Blyth

LONDON, April 20 (IHT).—Grace Bumbry brought her Tosca, which she has already offered at the Metropolitan, to Covent Garden last night. It is a vital, very human reading of the role, full of subtle, intelligent touches and for the most part it is finely vocalized. This Tosca is very much the woman, prey to any suggestion of a rival, quick to change mood. Bumbry avoids the usual prima donna tricks and concentrates on projecting a real character.

In the first act she cajoles and teases Cavaradossi, and conveys her alternating love and jealousy by a very careful, conversational treatment of the words—her Italian is excellent. In Act II she gains stature moving from the indignant prima donna to the woman who can kill Scarpia rather than go to bed with him. Then in Act III, superbly partnered by Carlo Bergonzi's Cavaradossi, she is once again the lover, all signs and caresses.

The outer acts suit her singing more than the middle one, where ideally one could ask for more sheer debility and a rather freer register, but that was about the only sign that Miss Bumbry has forsaken the mezzo range for the soprano one. In Acts I and II she had no difficulty at all in reducing her well-sustained tone to the needs of the more intimate exchanges. Needless to say she wears the production's elaborate clothes, originally designed for Callas, with elan, and she matches her seductive bearing with her flashing eyes, so often used in her mezzo days to enhance Carmen's wiles.

Bergonzi, as I have suggested, remains a prince among Cavaradossis. He ran into a spot of vocal difficulty in the first act but once the frog had jumped out of his throat, his tone was silvery, his style as impeccable as always in the past. He reached his most eloquent point in the delicate phrases of "O dolci mani" in the third act, where the painter expresses incredulity that Tosca's hands could have murdered the satyr Scarpia so nonchalantly.

Besides these two distinguished portrayals, John Shaw's Scarpia seemed rather ordinary, both vocally and histrionically. Shaw can provide the sheer power the role calls for, but of dramatic nuance there was none in his rough-hewn interpretation. Derek Hammond-Stroud showed what can be made of a small role by his well-observed vignette of the sorcerer.

David Atherton, in the pit, favored a loving, lingering view of the score, for the most part subduing the orchestra in the interest of the singers. What the performance lacked in excitement, especially in the second act, it compensated for in care for detail and phrasing. Zeffirelli, the original producer, might be worried by some of the things that have happened to his nine-year-old production, but I'm sure he would have applauded Bumbry's absorbing interpretation.

WONA DOBSON.

London

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his first: completely 3-D one. Previously he has made relief paintings; now, using plastics, PVA, polished and hammered steel, he builds up sculptural paintings, all on the theme of flowers, fruit and foliage.

French Paintings 19th & 20th centuries. Gallery Lasson, 57 Jernyn St., London, W.1, to April 27.

This is a collection of some 30 impressionist pictures, mostly landscapes, all well-wrought—notably Delpey's "Misty Morning," Caille's "River Scene 1919" and a woodland scene of 1893 by Paul Sebillan.

Amikam Toren. Anneli Juda Fine Art, 111 Tottenham Mews, London, W.1, to May 5.

By splintering, burning and splitting planks, blocks and pillars of wood, this young Israeli sculptor makes disquieting objects of considerable beauty. His is a kind of savage art, paradoxically based on a care for and love of material.

MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

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AMERICAN CATHEDRAL

By John Walker

LONDON, April 20 (IHT).—Civilization, according to Christopher Hampton, is the process by which American girls are turned into American women. Mr. Hampton's target, in his bitterly amusing "Savages" at the Royal Court, is not the Americanization of girls but "civilization," the monstrous nature of the capitalist system as revealed in all its naked green in present-day Brazil.

For all its wit, and "Savages" is sharp with the glittering play of Mr. Hampton's mind, the evening is a lament, a threnody for what is being destroyed in the process of civilization and an acceptance of the inevitability of that loss. Mr. Hampton is a pessimist. He believes that society goes from bad to worse and proceeds to prove it.

Until the very end, the play maintains an ambivalence that is reflected in its title. Who are the savages? Are they the Brazilian Indians seen engaged in rituals that are meaningful only to them? Or Alan West, a representative British diplomat who is horrified at the deliberate extermination of the Indians but who does nothing about it, reflecting that it is British subjects he is paid to protect? Or the urban guerrillas who kidnap him, regard the Indians as a peripheral problem in a country where millions are starving and talk of justice and liberty while indulging in brutal, pointless murder?

The two final images of the play present the world's judgment and Mr. Hampton's own. The murdered diplomat makes front-page news in newspapers of every nation. The Indians, bombed by their countrymen, heaped in death, ignored by everyone. The Indians' misfortune, suggests Mr. Hampton at one point, is not only that they occupy land but that they have developed a way of life that is free from guilt, something that ensures their destruction by the civilized.

The play veers from documentary—the dramatic presentation of some horrific facts—to myth—Indian legends as retold by the diplomat who values them as poetic statements—and to intellectual discussion by the diplomat

and the guerrilla leader. Paul Scofield, as Alan West, is confined within a restricted role although he suggests marvelously a fastidious and skeptical intelligence incapable of dispassionate thought. His outrage, at being kidnapped for overweighs his feelings toward the slaughtered Indians. There are moments when Mr. Scofield overloads his lines with significance, but he is able to convey so much by so little—his long ruminate groan when asked if he likes Gilbert and Sullivan is a masterpiece.

Individuality
Tom Conti as the young guerrilla with a rich father, a liking for girls and a bad aim with guns, is the only other character allowed individuality. Otherwise, Mr. Hampton relies on stereotypes, from Geoffrey Palmer's American missionary, drinking a Coke with gusto, to A.J. Brown's antique empire builder. The heart of the play lies in the exchanges between Mr. Conti and Mr. Scofield and their juxtaposition with the retelling of Indian legends, although these sometimes seem a little too pat to be true. There is one tale of how a family escaped death from demons by wearing devil masks, since it is known that demons are unable to destroy their own kind.

In some respects, including the basic kidnapping situation, "Savages" recalls "Foco Novo," a recent play by the London-based American writer Bernard Pomerance, Mr. Pomerance does not share Mr. Hampton's elegant despair, for he is an optimist, sure that some changes will be for the better. His was an angrier

play, more polemical though as witty, directed at U.S. involvement in the affairs of Brazil. Roland Rees's direction of "Foco Novo" was as fine as Robert Kidd's sensitive treatment of "Savages." But while Mr. Hampton's play receives an expensive production at the Royal Court, "Foco Novo" surfaced briefly at a scruffy fringe theater. There may be a moral there, too.

Marriage. Judging by John Mortimer's "Collaborators" at the Duchess Theatre, is a process of diaphanous that has as a by-product stage comedy. The play concerns a barrister-writer, Henry Winter (John Wood), locked in deadly combat with Katherine (Glenda Jackson), his sharp-tongued, intelligent wife. Also stumbling about the battlefield is Sam Brown (Joss Ackland), a producer who wants to make a deeply sincere, truly concerned film about modern marriage.

Mr. Mortimer has divorced himself from the task of writing a play. The shifting triangular relationships are perfunctorily filled in. But, for once, it doesn't matter. The author allows his wit to wander around the subject of marital war games and even to digress for a lewd and hilarious joke at the expense of Hollywood musicals, which will never seem the same again.

The result is delightfully entertaining. The devastating accuracy of Mr. Mortimer's marriage lines is a joy, whether it is the wife commenting about her husband: "It's when he says 'yes' that you know he's going to do nothing." Or the husband complaining to his wife: "I suppose

you pick up your revolting language from the children."

It also has a superb comic performance from John Wood, an actor of manic intensity and tensile qualities who suggests a jack-in-the-box on the loose, at his best in a long solo turn on the telephone. He is happy to sacrifice his wife for the sake of a witicism—Mr. Mortimer has given the devil all the best lines.

The other characters—although well enough played by Mr. Ackland and Miss Jackson, and by Gloria Connell as a smirking would-be femme fatale—are there merely to set off Mr. Wood's dazzling displays and to serve as objects for Mr. Mortimer's brilliant wit. Eric Thompson directs and there is an evocative toy-strewn set designed by Michael O'Flaherty.

Loneliness is the subject of Charles Dyer's "Mother Adam" at the Hampstead Theatre Club and it deserves to be the condition of its two players—Peter Wyngarde and Hermione Baddeley—neither of whom succeed in making tolerable a duologue, written mainly in baby talk, between a bedridden mother and her middle-aged son. I first saw, and enjoyed, the play 17 months ago at the Arts Theatre. As the new production, like the previous one, is directed by the author, I now pay belated tribute to the elevating performances by its original cast of Roy Dotrice and Beatrice Lehmann.

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U.S. Official Optimistic on Trade Deficit

Eberle Also Predicts Reform Talks Action

By Brendan Jones

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—William D. Eberle, President Nixon's special representative for trade negotiations, expressed optimism yesterday for progress on reducing the U.S. trade deficit this year and attaining "a balanced and equitable" world trading system.

Noting that increased fuel needs this year would raise oil imports 1.5 billion higher than in 1972, Eberle stressed that a much stronger effort was needed on exports, not only to reduce the trade deficit but to pay for the increased energy imports.

Despite the rise in oil imports, Eberle said he believed there could be a reduction in the nation's trade deficit "down to the -to-\$5 billion range by the end of the year," compared with early \$7 billion in 1973. He forecast a balanced trade "in another year or three years."

Mr. Eberle gave his views in a news conference and luncheon speech at the annual forecasting conference of the American Statistical Association's New York chapter.

Trade Bill Outlook

On the outlook for the administration's trade bill, submitted to Congress last week, Mr. Eberle said that "it will be a hard act, but it will get through." The measure is designed to give the United States a strong negotiating position in international trade negotiations which are formally in September with ministerial conference in Tokyo.

Mr. Eberle, who will be the U.S. negotiator, indicated that the trade and world monetary reform negotiations will lead to systems which there will be no sharp changes of trade or payments among countries.

He said it is important that their system serve to frustrate other. For example, he commented, "It does no good to have currency adjustments to stimulate our exports, if our goods find in trade, are restricted quotas or barriers such as those of the European Economic Community on agricultural products."

Mr. Eberle said he thinks it is able to convince the Europeans that their agricultural barriers make permitted farm imports more costly and therefore stationary.

He added that he believes substantial progress can also be in opening the Japanese market to American exports of computers, feed grains and citrus.

ing Costs Erode Oil Firms' Net

JLSA, Okla., April 20 (AP)—The U.S. oil industry did a business last year than but again had trouble turning operations into profits, the Wall Street Journal says in its survey issue.

Loss revenues of the 27 largest companies jumped 9.4 percent to \$7.7 billion in 1972, but increased costs eroded most of the business, the trade magazine's survey shows.

Net earnings for the 27 firms declined slightly to \$6.3 billion.

EEC Unit Urges Abolition Of Assembly-Line System

BRUSSELS, April 20 (Reuters)—An end to assembly-line labor as part of more humane social policies in the Common Market has been proposed by the EEC executive commission.

Explaining the guideline proposals, commission vice-president Patrick Hillery, who is responsible for drafting and implementing EEC social policies, told reporters the community must take a strong stand on social problems, particularly those relating to work conditions.

Mr. Hillery said that assembly line work should not exist. "It has been shown to be harmful psychologically and in other ways," he declared.

The commission proposals will be debated in the European parliament, national governments and social groups before final proposals are drawn up this autumn.

Mr. Hillery insisted that there should be uniform minimum standards in such areas as social security payments, unemployment relief and retraining facilities in all EEC countries. But he acknowledged that detailed harmonization would be difficult to achieve because different countries stress different benefits.

Japan Plans Large Grants To Aid Third-World Banks

TOKYO, April 20 (AP-DJ)—Japan is expected to pledge substantial contributions to multinational economic development organizations during 1973. Kotichi Inamura, vice-minister of finance for international affairs, indicated today.

Commenting on upcoming negotiations to replenish or reinforce the funds of the International Development Association, a soft-loan affiliate of the World Bank; the Asian Development Bank (ADB); the Inter-American Development Bank, and the African Development Fund, Mr. Inamura said that it is "quite natural" that Japan take on a burden equivalent to its enlarged economic capabilities.

Mr. Inamura is scheduled to attend a general meeting of the ADB in Manila next week at which a restructuring of the bank's special fund for concessional lending is expected to be discussed.

"It can safely be said that the ADB is asking for \$500 million for this fund over the next two or three years," Mr. Inamura noted, adding that Japan is willing to contribute one-third of that amount.

No U.S. Loans

Japan has already provided \$100 million to the ADB for low-interest, long-repayment loans to very poor countries while the United States, which at one time pledged \$200 million, has not contributed anything.

Mr. Inamura said several meetings have been held concerning the fourth replenishment program of the International Development Association with another round of talks to be held in Tokyo May 1-2.

Discussions are centering on the possibility of providing \$1.5 billion a year to this organization over the next three years or so, he said.

Mr. Inamura said that Japan is quite willing to participate in this refunding, perhaps by a relatively larger amount than previously.

He added that a bill has been introduced in Japan's parliament that would allow the government to contribute \$15 million toward the African Development Fund.

In addition, he said, talks are going on in the Inter-American Development Bank concerning participation by major nations that are currently outsiders. Japan has already indicated a willingness to consider financial

Steel Imports Soar in U.S., Set Records

Two-Month Total Sees Increase of 21 Percent

PITTSBURGH, April 20 (AP-DJ)—Foreign steel poured into the United States at record rates during the first two months of this year, the American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) reported today.

Quoting government data, AISI said that after establishing a new record for January, steel imports reached more than 1.3 million tons the following month.

Past Stockpiling

This, AISI said, was the highest February total ever and increased total imports of foreign mill products during the first two months of this year to nearly 2.7 million tons, or almost 21 percent more than was imported in the like period of 1972.

The previous February record of just over 1 million tons was set in 1968 when consumers were stockpiling for the possibility of a domestic steel strike.

AISI noted that imports from many countries—some relatively new to the U.S. marketplace—were up substantially over the comparable period of last year.

Steel shipments from Japan, for example, had reached more than 1 million tons by the end of February. This, AISI said, was an increase of nearly 26 percent over the 770,000 tons received from Japanese mills during the first two months of last year.

The Common Market sent the United States 982,000 tons of steel during the two-month period, up 9.7 percent from the comparable months of 1972.

Citibank Reinstates System Of a 'Floating' Prime Rate

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP-DJ)—First National City Bank is reinstating its "floating" prime rate, the system under which the base lending charge to large corporations is tied directly to movements in money market interest rates.

Initially, Citibank, New York's largest, set its prime rate at 6 3/4 percent, the level adopted by most other banks earlier this week. But the renewed use of the floating method makes a sharp rise in the prime rate almost a certainty. Had the formula been adhered to strictly yesterday, the bank's prime rate would have been 7 1/2 percent.

In its official statement, Citibank acknowledged its increase "still leaves the base rate below" other market levels, but added it expects "the market will produce a more traditional alignment over time."

Officials of the bank declined to say how they would phase their relatively low prime rate back into line with the higher rate called for by the formula. "Policy hasn't been established yet," said Edward L. Palmer, chairman of the bank's executive committee.

The bank's next scheduled review of the base lending fee is next Friday, Mr. Palmer said. Unless market conditions change drastically, the formula would still call for at least a 7 1/2 percent rate at that time.

However, Mr. Palmer indicated the bank is not likely to move the prime rate in steps larger than 1/4 percentage point, and added that no decision has been made to move the prime rate even that much next Friday. "We'll take it one week at a time," he said.

Under Citibank's formula, its prime rate is set at 1/2 point above the interest rate offered investors on 90-day commercial paper issued by corporations through dealers. It uses a three-week moving average of the paper rate published each week by the Federal Reserve System.

According to Fed statistics, that

rate averaged about 7.11 percent for the three weeks ended Wednesday, with the actual Wednesday rate at 7 1/8 percent.

Some analysts claim the 90-day paper rate is artificially low because many corporations have switched their borrowings from the commercial paper market to commercial banks, where they had an interest cost advantage.

Commercial paper is the market designation for short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations and sold to investors, mainly other companies. As such it provides an alternative to bank borrowing.

An increase in the discount rate is regarded as a move to tighten credit, as other interest rates are generally scaled up from it.

Discount Rate Raised in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP-DJ)—The Federal Reserve System is increasing the discount rate to 5 3/4 percent from 5 1/2 percent, effective Monday.

The discount rate is the interest charged to Fed member banks on borrowings from their district Federal Reserve banks.

An increase in the discount rate is regarded as a move to tighten credit, as other interest rates are generally scaled up from it.

Pirelli Sets Loss Of 35 Billion Lire For Whole of '72

MILAN, April 20 (AP-DJ)—Industrie Pirelli SpA posted net losses of 35.1 billion lire (about \$9 million) last year, the company announced today. Because of a change in accounting periods and procedure there are no directly comparable figures available.

Industrie Pirelli is 51 percent owned by Pirelli SpA and 49 percent by Dunlop Holdings Ltd., of Britain.

The accumulated losses of the company total 50 billion lire, and thus exceed one-third of the firm's registered capital. Thus, as foreseen at the special shareholders' assembly last January, capital is to be reduced to 77 billion lire from 127 billion lire by reducing the par value of the shares.

The company noted that the 1972 losses were posted after allowance for extraordinary write-offs totaling 23.9 billion lire and an allocation to the pension fund of 13 billion lire.

Other large items depressing the income were 8.5 billion lire in ordinary depreciation write-offs and "heavy losses from the devaluation of shareholdings in subsidiary companies, which, however, should be considered as exceptional."

Dunlop Holdings will not feel the full brunt of these heavy losses following the change at the beginning of this year in the British concern's liabilities regarding losses by the Italian company.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Babcock-Atlantic May Drop Bid

St. Babcock-Atlantic is planning to abandon its attempt to win a share in the French nuclear power program following very unfavorable results last year, industry sources say. Babcock-Atlantic is the French licensee of Babcock & Wilcox Co. for its modified pressurized water reactor (PWR) system. Babcock-Atlantic reported a loss of 65.2 million francs for 1972. A spokesman for Babcock-Atlantic says that the reports are premature, however. He says the fate of the company's nuclear activities depends on whether the state-run Electricite de France awards the firm a contract for the construction of France's third 1-billion-franc 900-megawatt nuclear power reactor. Besides Babcock-Atlantic, two French licensees of U.S. firms have been competing for the contract. They are St. Creusot-Loire, the licensee of Westinghouse Electric Corp., with its PWR system, and Cie. Generale d'Electricite, licensee of General Electric Co. for its boiling water reactor system. Last Tuesday, the boards of Babcock-Atlantic and St. Creusot-Loire decided to study the possibility of a complete merger between the two firms in a move to try to rectify the difficulties of Babcock-Atlantic. Babcock-Atlantic and St. Creusot-Loire are both subsidiaries of Cie. Industrielle Financiere Babcock Pires.

Foreign Demand for Japan Cars

Demand for Japanese autos in foreign markets in the year ending March 31, 1974, is estimated at 1,980,000 vehicles, up 0.9 percent from a year earlier, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association reports. In addition, foreign demand for Japanese motorcycles during the year will rise 5.4 percent from a year earlier to total 2.5 million units, the association predicts. Officials

say the relatively small projected growth rate for both motorcycles and cars is due to the effects of the 10 percent dollar devaluation and the yen float last February.

U.S. TV-Set Makers Optimistic

The percentage of foreign-label television sets sold on the U.S. market has declined from 19 percent in 1970 to 11 percent in 1972, and the further gain expected from the dollar devaluation has U.S. manufacturers talking optimistically. "Two years ago, things looked pretty grim for the consumer electronics industry, but now it's a brand-new ball game," says Joseph S. Wright, chairman of Zenith Radio Corp. Mr. Wright says that in 1970 Japanese-made 13-inch color TV sets were selling in Japan for \$415 but for just \$265 in the United States. At that time, the comparable Zenith set in the United States sold at \$350 and \$375. Today, a 13-inch Panasonic solid state color receiver carries a suggested retail price of \$409 to \$449. Zenith's set, comparably equipped, lists at about \$449.

Shoea Shipping to Omit Dividend

Showa Shipping, of Japan, plans to omit its dividend for the six months ended March 31, but plans to pay a 2-yen cash dividend for the half year ending Sept. 30, 1973. The company paid no dividend for the six months ended Sept. 30, 1972, but paid a 1.5-yen cash dividend for the half year ended March 31, 1972. Showa's net profit for the six months ended March 31, 1973, is estimated at 50 million yen, compared with none in the preceding term and 231 million yen a year earlier, officials say. For the current half year, Showa forecasts net profit at 300 million yen on revenue of 30 billion yen. Officials attributed the projected higher profit to an increase in shipping charges.

IBM Irks Computer Firms in Europe

LONDON, April 20 (AP-DJ)—European computer makers and government officials are increasingly worried and frustrated over the overwhelming presence in Europe of International Business Machines Corp.

The Common Market commission directly calls the problem of IBM's share of the vast market "the dominance of a single non-community firm on all the community markets." Others are more forceful. "It's up to America to split up IBM. But if America doesn't, then it will be up to Europe to split up IBM Europe," says Heinz Nixdorf, president of West Germany's Nixdorf Computer AG.

However, no such European action is likely soon and most Europeans acknowledge a debt to IBM for their own growth of computer technology and commercial know-how.

For example, Arthur C. Hudson, chairman of Britain's International Computers Ltd. (ICL), Europe's biggest computer maker, got his training with IBM. And the EEC commission itself used IBM computers until a "political decision" last year to switch to machines built by Cie. Internationale pour l'Informatique, a company supported by the French government.

Big Market Growth

One reason the Europeans are especially upset with the IBM presence is because the stakes are so big. The Europeans say their computer market is growing at an annual rate of 16 to 20 percent, compared with a 10 to 12 percent growth rate for the U.S. market.

Most computer men in Europe expect this growth differential to persist for a decade at least. "Any way you measure it, the market penetration of computers in Europe lies well behind the United States," says Frank Cumiskey, president of Paris-based

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Forged Bonds Reported in Equity Probe

Move Called Cover For Lack of Assets

By Harry Anderson

CENTURY CITY, Calif., April 20.—Several former officers of scandal-ridden Equity Funding Corp. of America apparently had about \$100 million in counterfeit corporate bonds printed up late last year, sources close to the intensive investigation of the company revealed yesterday.

The sources said the forged bonds, made to look like certificates issued by several big companies, may have been drawn up partly to hide a major shortage of assets at Equity Funding Life Insurance Co., a subsidiary accused of creating more than \$2 billion in phony insurance, selling the bogus policies to other insurance firms for cash and using the proceeds to make its books look better.

New Twist

The revelation adds still another twist to the mushrooming complaints of fraud at the once-glamorous financial services firm.

Equity Funding, the parent company, is now in federal bankruptcy proceedings and Equity Funding Life is under separate control of the California Insurance Department.

Nine top officers of the corporation and its life insurance subsidiary resigned under pressure almost three weeks ago when the bogus insurance scandal began to break.

Reliable sources told the Los Angeles Times yesterday that several of the former officers apparently decided last December to have the counterfeit bonds printed up because they feared an impending audit by state insurance regulators would discover that Equity Funding Life simply did not have many of the assets it claimed to have.

However, the sources said it is not yet clear if the counterfeit bonds were actually put on the company's ledgers. It is not known where the allegedly counterfeit bonds are now. Law enforcement officials investigating the company declined to comment.

Last week, investigators from the California Insurance Department said that more than \$24 million in bonds which Equity Funding Life claimed as assets to back its policies were "missing."

California Insurance commissioner Gleason L. Payne said yesterday that his department's search for Equity Funding Life assets has turned up about \$5.5 million in apparently authentic bonds previously unlisted on any company ledger. The \$24 million in listed bonds, however, is still officially "missing."

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Markets Shut

Most major securities and commodities exchanges were closed yesterday, Good Friday. Italian and Japanese markets, however, were open. U.S. exchanges will reopen Monday, but elsewhere, many markets will remain shut as part of the four-day Easter weekend.

FIRST INVESTORS AMERICAN TRUST S.A.

Headoffice: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame

Notice of Meeting
Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting to be held on May 3rd 1973 at 3.00 o'clock p.m. at the headoffice, with the following agenda:

1. AGENDA
2. Submittal of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
3. Approval of the balance-sheet and the income statements as at December 31, 1972 and allotment of the results as of December 31, 1972.
4. Approval of directors' fees.
5. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor in respect of the carrying out of their duties during the fiscal year ended December 31, 1972.
6. Receipt of and action on nomination for election of directors and of the statutory auditor for a new statutory term of one year.
7. Any other business.

There is no quorum requirement for the Annual General Meeting and the resolutions will be passed at a simple majority of the shares present or represented.

The Board of Directors.

